Bombay Gazette.

VOLUME 31.] WEDNESDAY, JULY 12, 1820. [NUMBER 571.

GEORGE THE FOURTH by the Grace of God of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, King Defender of the Faith and so forth. To the Sheriff of Bombay, Greeting We Command you on our behalf to cause publick Proclamation to be made in all places within your Bailwick, as well within, the Liberties as without, wheresoever you shall think it most convenient that *Goverdhun Pragjee* of Bombay Inhabitant do upon his allegiance on Wednesday this 12th day of July Instant, personally appear before the Court of the Recorder of Bombay, and Nevertheless in the mean time if you can find the said *Goverdhun Pragjee*, ——— to attach him so as to have him in the said Court at the time before mentioned there to answer to us as well touching a Contempt which he hath as it is alledged, committed against us, as touching those things which shall be there and then laid to his Charge, and further to perform and abide such Order as the said Court shall make in this behalf: Witness *Sir George Cooper Knight Recorder* at Bombay, aforesaid, the Eight day of July 1820, and in the First year of our Reign.

E. W. HUNT.

Register.

જાહેર • મોથો • ખોદકામનાલાની • જુઇ ગીથી • શી • ગારટબેટન • ના૦ અડરલંડ નો • પા દશાઇ • દીનનો • શામારનારે • શી • મુમબ્ય જનાં • શરીપ્રને • ફોકમ • કરમજે • કી વાત જાહેરકરે* નેજગોજપર • ગોવરધન • પ રાગજી • ફાત લાગેતાંથી • તેને • પકડીને • તા શેખ • ૧૨ મી • આઈ મહીનાની • બુધવાર ને • દને • શી • મુમબઇની • રીકાડર • કોરત મો • ફાલરકરે* અને • તેશાખશાને • જેવાત પુછે • તે ફનો • જબાબ • દીધે * અને • જેમુજબ કોરટનો • ફોકમથાઈ • જેમુજબ • તેફને • આપ

A CARD.

John Yeates

BEGS to return his best thanks to the public in general for the liberal support he has experienced in the line of auction business, particularly since his having published, that it claims his primary attention; and in respectfully soliciting the continuance of their favors, begs to notify that, in order to render every facility to the disposal of goods, in future his auction days will be held on *Tuesdays* and *Fridays*.

Apollo House, 8th July 1820.

NEW AUCTION ROOMS.

John Yeates,

WILL SELL BY, PUBLIC

Auction,

On FRIDAY next, 14th Instant.

A LARGE quantity of Wearing Apparel chiefly Linen, the Property of a Staff Officer deceased, with various other Articles in continuance of the last Sale, comprising Sadlery, Cotton Goods &c. &c.

Apollo House July 12.

NEW AUCTION ROOMS.

John Yeates,

WILL SELL BY PUBLIC

Auction,

ON TUESDAY NEXT 18TH INST.

At 12 o'Clock precisely.

JUST landed from one of the Hon'ble Company's Ships, a fine Europe Cow in Milk.

ALSO,

At two o'Clock on the same day an excellent new Nine Inch Hawser sent out for the Hon'ble Company, which may be seen at the Marine Stores where by permission, it will be sold.

Apollo House July 12.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN,

THAT the Partnership subsisting between Mr. THOMAS FERRAR and Mr. ARTHUR DOBBS HUMPHREYS in the Cabinet and Furniture business under the Firm of T. FERRAR & CO. has this day been disolved by mutual consent.

MESSRS. FERRAR & HUMPHREYS take this opportunity of returning their most grateful thanks for the liberal support they have experienced from the Gentlemen of the Settlement since their commencement in business, and beg to request the favor of an early adjustment of the accounts of the late Firm.

All Claims against the firm of T. FERRAR & CO. are requested to be sent in without delay.

Bombay June 30th 1820.

T. Ferrar.

BEGS leave most respectfully to inform his friends and the Public that he has taken the Extensive Premises situated near the Edge of the Esplanade, on the Parel Road, built by the late *Colonel Llewellin* and known by the name of Cardiff Castle, where he purposes carrying on the Cabinet and Upholstery Business in all its Branches, and will have a general assortment of Furniture for sale. He hopes by paying the strictest attention to those who may favor him with their Commands to insure a Continuance of their support.

Bombay 1st July 18120.

T. Ferrar.

HAS for sale some Excellent Glass from 16 by 18 Inches to 24 by 36 Inches, well adapted for Sash Frames, Carriages &c. likewise a small assortment of Brannah's Patent Locks which may be had an application as above.

Bombay 1st July 1820.

LOST

THE Case of a Gold Watch in the vicinity of Gierg[illegible] on Sunday the 9th instant; whoever has found it and will return the same to the proprietor of the Bombay Tavern will receive the sum of 20 Rupees.

Bombay, July 12.

For Passage Only.

To England

THE SHIP

Blenden Hall

Captain ALEXANDER GREIG

A. 1.

Registered Burthen 474 Tons.

HAVING a Cargo engaged, will positively Sail, wind and weather permitting, on Sunday the 13th August next. Apply to the Commander on board, or at the Office of Messrs. *Remington, Warre, Ford, and Co.* where a plan of the accommodations may be seen.

Bombay, June 28.

GENERAL ORDERS.

By the Honorable the Governor in Council,

BOMBAY CASTLE, JUNE 29TH 1820.

THE Honorable the Governor in Council is pleased to confirm the following Extracts from Field orders issued by Lieutenant Colonel the Honorable Lincoln Stanhope Commanding the Force in Kutch, the formation of two Flank Battalions and two Brigades being sanctioned as a temporary measure.

Extract from Field Orders.

By Lieutenant Colonel the Honorable L. Stanhope.

Camp near Bhooj, 1st June 1820.

A Grenadier Battalion will be formed under the Command of Major Digby of His Majesty's 65th Regiment composed of the following Details.

Detachment of His Majesty's 65th Regiment.
Grenadier Company 2d | 10th Regiment.
2d Company 1st or Grenadier Regiment.
Grenadier Company 1st | 9th Regiment.

Lieutenant Barnes His Majesty's 65th Regiment will act as Adjutant to this Battalion.

The Light Companies of the 2d | 3d, 1st | 5th, 1st | 6th and 1st | 9th in addition to the Light Company and two Battalion Companies of the 2d | 10th will form a Battalion under Captain Gilkrist 1st | 10th.

Lieutenant Seymour is appointed to act as Adjutant to this Corps which is to be drilled to Light Infantry manœuvres and called the Light Battalion.

The Flank Companies of the 1st | 9th and Light Companies of the 2d | 3d 1st | 5th and 1st | 6th Regiments are to be completed to 100 Rank and File and a European Officer each.

The Troops at the Head Quarters of the Force and on the march to Camp are Brigaded as follows.

1st or Cavalry Brigade, Lieutenant Colonel Barclay 1st Light Cavalry Commanding.

First Regiment Light Cavalry.
Second Regiment Light Cavalry.

Major of Brigade, Captain Byne H. M's, 17th Dragoons.

Quarter Master of Brigade, Cornet Woodhouse 1st Light Cavalry.

2d Brigade, Lieutenant Colonel Wilson 2d Light Cavalry Commanding.

Second Battalion 3d Regiment.
First Battalion 5th Regiment.
First Battalion 6th Regiment.

Major of Brigade, Lieutenant Stepney, H, M's. 65th Regiment.

Quarter Master of Brigade, Lieutenant Wilson, 2d Light Cavalry.

3d Brigade or Reserve, Major Sale, H. M's. 17th Dragoons Commanding.

His Majesty's 17th Dragoons.
Grenadier Battalion.
Light Battalion.

Major of Brigade, Captain Sale, H. M's. 17th Dragoons.

Quarter Master of Brigade, Cornet Wilkinson, 2d Light Cavalry.

Lieut. Col. Kemp will remain in Command of the Troops at Bhooj with the Staff of the Subsidiary Force and will receive further instructions from the Officer Commanding the Force.

Captain Manson, of the Artillery is appointed to act as Commissary of Stores to the Field Force, and Lieut. Moore Pay Master to the Bhooj Brigade, to conduct the duties of the Pay Department, until the pleasure of Government shall be known.

Captain Ellis, Sub. Assistant Commissary General, will act as Field Commissary to the Troops in Kutch until further orders, and Captain Payne will continue to act as Sub Assistant Commissary and in Charge of the Bazar at Bhooj under the direction of Captain Ellis.

All Command and Staff Appointments in the Field Force not mentioned in these orders will cease from this date and the officers holding them rejoin their Corps.

Camp near Bhooj 2d, June 1820.

Lieutenant Leeson is appointed to act as Adjutant, Serjeant Bromley as Serjeant Major, and Serjeant Clifford as Quarter Master Serjeant to the Detachment of Artillery until the pleasure of His Excellency the Commander in Chief shall be known.

Lieutenant Moore Pay Master to the Force is placed in charge of the Post Office Department and will take immediate measures for establishing a daily communication with Kaira in Guzerat.

(TRUE EXTRACTS.)

E. G. STANNUS.

A. A. G.

[illegible]ance to the comparatively inferior de[illegible]ts that are occasionally superintended [illegible]gineer Officers, in the absence of [illegible]orable the Governor in Council is [illegible] allowance of four (4) Rupees per [illegible]rawn in all such cases, whatever rank [illegible]y Officer may hold, the claim to such [illegible]eing supported by a Certificate bearing [illegible]ature of the Commanding Officer of [illegible]rescribed in respect to Engineer

30th June 1820.

[illegible]d Brevet Captain John McIntire of [illegible]10th R[illegible] Native Infantry is allowed a furlough to England on sick Certificate for a period of three years from the date of his embarkation.

The following promotion is ordered by the Honorable the Governor in Council to take place.

Sub Conductor George Houston to be Conductor in succession to N. Houston deceased—Date of rank 12 June 1820.

14th July 1820.

The following transfer and promotion are ordered by the Honorable the Governor in Council to take place.

Fourth Regiment N. I.

Lieutenant Reni Payne from the 4th Regiment Native Infantry to the 2d Regiment Light Cavalry as 6th Cornet at his own request.—Date of rank, 4th May 1820.

PROMOTION.

Senior Ensign John Hobson, to be Lieutenant vice Payne transferred to the Cavalry,—Ditto do. do.

The undermentioned Native Officer is promoted to the rank of Subadar Major in the room of Hurry Sing pensioned.

NAMES	CORPS	Date of rank.
Ebram Khan	2d Bat. 3d Regt. N. I.,	12th of April 1820.

5th July 1820.

The Honorable the Governor in Council directs that the following alterations take place in the 4th Regiment Native Infantry.

Adjustment of Rank.

Lieutenant John Neville to take rank vice S. J. Wambey retired,—2d June 1819.

Lieut. Peter M. Melvill, to take rank,—22d Nov. 1816.

Lieut. G. Mackintosh to take rank,—26th Dec. 1819.

By Order of the Honorable the Governor in Council,
J. B. SIMSON,
Sec. to Govt.

BOMBAY.

ARRIVALS.—Col. Cleiland,—from Satarah.

Captain S. Whitehill, 3d Regt. Light Cavalry, from Kaira.

Major Pierce, 1st Artillery, from Seroor.

DEPARTURES.—July 6th Asst. Surgn. A. Conwell, M. D. 1st | 3d Regt. to Bheendy.

MR. EDITOR,

In *rallying round* my good and worthy Friend O. P. I am actuated by several cogent and powerful reasons. *In primo*, Sir, I am a declared enemy to every thing in the guise of INNOVATION:—and tho' I cannot say I am a professed stickler for nuisances, yet where it can be clearly demonstrated that nuisances, I care not how "*abominable*," have existed, I will not say time immemorial, (for that of itself would constitute a *legality*, beyond the reach of mutation, save only by act of Parliament,) but *a certain reasonable time*. I should most assuredly deem it highly impolitic, rash, improper, and notoriously *jacobinical*, to set about removing them *merely because they chance to be generally offensive, or even pernicious!*

In the next place, Sir let it be distinctly understood that I hold myself forth as a sworn, implacable and mortal foe to every thing in the shape of *sense* and *humour*; and moreover that I do most grievously detest *wit* and *argument*, nor by my troth do I much admire *public spirit*, when impertinently exerted in the removal of nuisances *ennobled by the stamp of an-*

GAZETTE OFFICE,

Army List,

IS IN A STATE OF PREPARATION.

AS ALSO A

Naval & Marine List.

INCLUDING A LIST OF THE

Ships of the Port.

Communications will be thankfully received

FOR SALE

at the

Gazette Office

BANK Bills of Exchange, Powers of Attorney, Wills, Interest and Respondentia Bonds, Policies of Insurance, Articles of Agreement between Masters and Mariners, Bills of Lading, Bott Notes, &c. &c.

tiquity! – For these, and other reasons equally valid and judicious, I feel a secret enmity to MURIATIC. who under the trite garb of *bonum publicum*, has presumed, without even a *guarde a ous*, or *by your leave*, as all and every of my acquaintance scruple not to aver, has presumed I say to *monopolize* all these hateful talents in their very quintessence.

Had he pointed out the nuisance in a *simple* way, without that hideous parade of ironical puns, chemistry, and broad grinning sarcasm, one might have *pished* and *pshawed* a little, and moreover I probably might have given a certain degree of *contemptible* protrusion to the labial muscles; but an extra cup or two of my first chop *Pekœ* (which *entrenous*, Mr. Editor, I uniformly drink *a la coutume de chinois*, that is, Sir, for the more easy comprehension of such of your readers as are not perfectly conversant in the French tongue, *after the manner of the Chinese*, without milk or sugar) would probably have allayed the ebullition of my indignation, which at this very instant frets and torments me even as a thing that is *raw*.

Having now developed the grounds upon which, according to the old Roman maxim, I am resolved *superbum debellare* MURIATICUM, it will I presume appear perfectly *natural* to every man, woman, and child who read, and are of course edified by the perusal of this epistle, that I should subscribe myself as I have done, *videlicet*. PHILO O. P.

I hope most fervently that the Police of this "*Cotton emporium*," as MR. MURIATIC is pleased to call this city, (which by the by Sir, is a *misnomer* bordering hard upon *libel* and *sacrilege*) I hope and trust, Mr. EDITOR the Police will assume a dignified and rampant like attitude on this trying occasion, and calling to mind the old proverb, "*the more you stir, &c &c.* shew this *suspicious looking Chemi.t* that they will not budge one inch in the business, nor allow a single sample of the pestilence to be abstracted from its actual state of quiescence, occupancy and settlement, on any account wh[atever]!

Alas! Mr. EDITOR, who shall [stem the] innovation, or say, "*thns far shalt t[hou go] no farther.*" First we are told [to] *pooh pooh pray, Sirs,*" *take* "*away that [nuisance]* that azotic," I know not what! "*[it must] be removed at least within reach of [the] flying ocean!*"—risum teneatis ami[ci]. is it to be endured that our Cooli[es] liged to trudge with their baskets [of] forty or fifty yards further than [they] accustomed or required to do, m[uch] the "*olfactories*," of *Muriatic* and [the] residents of Colabah? What next? why, I should not after this be surprised to hear it insinuated that even this should be done by *night*, as is the fashion in London. Be not bamboozled my Friends; the evil must be checked *in limine*, or there is no knowing where it may stop. We must let some folks know that we are not the soft *cotton headed* fellows they take us for; tell them Sir, that we have not travelled all this way East for nothing! we are not now to learn what brought about The French Revolution! a fig for your London fashions and new fangled landangoes; *no innovation*, I say, Sir, *let the nuisance remain*, and the poor cows feed in peace. Let us shew the world that we can and *will* have a fashion of our own, for indeed when Novelties stalk abroad in the very face of day, it is high time to sound the alarm.

I am yours very &c.
PHILO-O-P.

Bombay, 6th July.

P S. Since writing the above I am chagrined to find that the nuisance complained of, is removing.

N. B. A *wit*, a *punster*, *chemist*, and *physician!* —these are grave charges Sir, had Mr. *Muriatic* lived in those good old times when men were burnt for witchcraft, and women drowned like puppies on conviction of keeping cats, or even on bare suspicion of riding thro' the air on broomsticks to the great terror of well disposed christians, I doubt much whether his *blarney* would have saved his bacon. For my part Mr. EDITOR, I always like to lean to the charitable side; but on the present occasion charity would be a crime, I am not so blind but I can discern *the cloven foot* plain enough. I smell the *brimstone* in every line. A chemist, I hate chemists, Sir, they are most dangerous things I'll warrant you this Wit of a Chemist would *analyse* and *decompose* one's very brain, bones and sinews as soon as look at one, clap you in a great bottle suspended by a thread, like some misformed reptile; or transform you by the occult laws of *affinity* which I dare say he has at his *fingers' ends*; into some hideous creature, as I verily and literally believe CIRCE did the companions of Ulysses. We shall never be safe Mr. EDITOR until WIT *is put down by Act of Parliament*, and *chemistry made felony without benefit of clergy*. I could forgive a little punning, but I abhor physicians and physic.

PHILO-O-P.

DEAR MR. EDITOR,

I have just learned from a native gentleman who has visited the Northern frontier towards Persia and Cashmere, that there is a kind of Temple or remains of some building held sacred by the Musleman and Armenians of that quarter, as a place visited by our blessed Saviour; it is situated near Khir abad on the Cabul River before it runs into the Indus. The place is said to be often visited as a Pilgrimage and both Musleman and Christians sweep the place with their Beards to show the respect they have for it; perhaps you will be able to give us a little more information on this curious subject not having had the pleasure to see any late travels in Cabul.

I remain Dear Sir,
Yours Truly, MIRZA.

To the Editor of the Bombay Gazette.

SIR,

Observing in the Courier of the 8th Instant, an important discovery made by Captain Sheriff of the Efficacy of milk and Magnesia as a *never* failing cure for the Cholera, we shall feel greatly obliged by your giving this letter a place in a column of your next paper in order that we may ascertain whether the Magnesia is to be mixed with MOTHER'S or TIGER'S Milk.

We are yours,
MILKSOPS.

BOMBAY CURRENT VALUE. OF *GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.*

WEDNESDAY, JULY 12, 1820.

BUY. PREM. RS. 5		SELL. PREM. RS. 4.
	Six [illegible] Cent. Bengal Loans	
	par 108.	
	no demand.	

COURSE OF EXCHANGE.

6 Month si[ght]	London, per Rupee. 2		
30 Days	Calcutta — 111	— 100 Sicca Rs.	
30 Day[s]	Madras — 109	— 100 Madras do.	
8 Days	— 99	— 100 Surat do.	
8 Days	[illegible]h — 103½	— 100 Poonah do.	
8 Day[s]	[illegible]edabad. 110½	— 100 Ahmed. do.	

The Gazette.

WEDNESDAY, 12th JULY, 1820.

[illegible] week has passed away without either [illegible] departure nor have we any local in[illegible]ce to communicate, to relieve that apa[illegible] at a few rainy days never fail to create [illegible]t us; it is true that our correspondents [illegible]n a little more alert than usual during [illegible]is last week, but that all their communication [illegible]ould be on such grave subjects is really to [illegible] deplored; Not a word of song or dance or of [illegible]pis or his votaries, or of Hymen [illegible] if reports are correct, [illegible] two latter, have been very busily employed [illegible]. We had written thus far, when *Il Fanatico par la Musique* put us in mind that an [illegible]ible Lady of our society, had thrown her doors open to the Votaries of Terpsichore with an intention of disipating the *Ennui* and dullness [illegible]red by the fogs and mists of last week.

We found it preeminent in every thing that was tasteful and enchanting, the scene calculated to renovate, to exhilarate and to call forth sensations of pleasure, from the dullest mortal under the Canopy of Heaven. In fact Bombay has seldom witnessed so beautiful and classical an arrangement. The Drapery with which the dancing Room was profusely hung was disposed of in the most graceful manner; the Floor chalked, and the *Tout ensemble* reminded us more of old England than any thing we had before seen in India The Dancing commenced early and the votaries of the light footed Goddess exhibited all their science in the Waltz, Quadrille, & the Country Dance; the Promenade was delightful and conversation beguiled the intervals; at one o'Clock, about 200 persons sat down to a well arranged supper were ease and good humour presided and Mirth and Wit were in attendance; The Dance was resumed, and kept up with glee and animation until an early hour in the morning, when though no formal Adieu was given the heart was grateful for the pleasure it had received.

Money is said to be so abundant beyond the means of employing it in England, that sums have been granted on loan, at an interest of only two per cent. On the 24th of January, Messrs Rothschild and Co. received from the continent two waggon loads of silver, about eight tons in weight.—The House of Goldschmid, had undertaken the payment of the Norway Debt of three millions.

The weather on Sunday and Monday, was extremely boisterous the Squalls very violent and the rain incessant; an unusual quantity has already fell. the wells being full to the brim, and the Earth fully saturated.

The Weather however cleared up on yesterday Evening, and it is now probable that we may have some days of fine weather.

Kutch.—The Rains set in on the 20th June, & have as yet continued mild and seasonable. The Field Force under Colonel Stanhope, occupy a station for the Monsoon about 10 miles from Booje.

According to the Classification of Ministers the last Parliament was composed of.

Ministerialists, - -	398
Opposition, - - -	247
Doubtful, - - - - -	13
Total, - - -	658

We only wait for its completion to present our readers with a full list of the New Parliament to enable them to judge if the Ministers have lost, as it is said, or gained any addition to their party.

The Report of the N. W. expedition having reached Copper mine river appears to be a hoax.

We learn that a Petition is about to be presented to the Legislature in England, praying that British Ships may be allowed to participate in the carrying trade of Tea from China to Foreign Europe; it is said that many different opinions are entertained as to the policy of this measure but we honestly avow our sentiments, by saying that the wisdom of this measure, cannot be for a moment doubted. It strikes at the root at once of all contraband trade, and opens to the British Capitalist a legetimate road for the employment of his funds; for it is a fact too well known to be controverted, that British Capital has been, and will continue to be invested, if these restrictions remain, in almost every Foreign Vessel that finds her way to India or China.

The General Quarter Sessions commence before the Honorable the Court of the Recorder on Friday next, the 14th Instant. We are sorry to observe, that the present Calendar exhibits more crime than usual, and that on the List are no less then five Europeans.

We are happy in at last being enabled to state that the beneficial effects of the rains have been such, as to banish for the present all appearance of the Epidemic.

NAUTICAL NOTICES, CHRONICLE. and NAVAL REPORT.

We have had neither arrival or departure during the last week the weather having been unusally boisterous; the projected departs for the next s rings are in consequence many viz.

H. C. Ships Marquis of Huntly and Dunira for Bengal and China,
H. C. Cruizer Ternate, and the Angelica for the Persian Gulf,
Royal Charlotte for Pinang & China,
[illegible]ffer for Bengal,
Arab Ship Hosmany for Zangabar,

The Portuguese Ship Pombinha de Lisboa is at the middle ground, and if the weather permits will proceed to Sea to-morrow; bound to Macao.

SHIPS LOADING.

[illegible]—Ship Blenden Hall, for London.
Ship Royal Charlotte, for Pinang & Chian.
Ship Angelica, for Persian Gulf.
Ship Elizabeth, for do.
Ship Hosmaney, for Zungbar.

LIST OF SHIPS IN THE HARBOUR.

H. C. Cruizers.
Discovery, Sylph, Ternate, Thetis.

H. C. Ship.
Dunira, Marquis of Huntly.

SHIPS OF THE PORT.
Ahmedy, Lowjee, Ann, Lovely Tish, Myra, Royal Charlotte, Francis Warden, Elizabeth, Upton Castle Glorioso, Faz el Kerim, Angelica, Cornwallis Bannerman, Milford.

FREE TRADERS.
Blenden Hall, Phœnix.

BENGAL SHIP.
Muzaffer.

CEYLON AND MALABAR.
Cochin, Fox.

PORTUGUEZE.
Caroline, Pombinha de Lisboa,

ARABS.
Howlee Luxmee, Larkasor, Hosmany, Fatteh Salam.

CALCUTTA ARRIVALS.

JUNE 16, 1820.

DIAMOND HARBOUR.—Glenelg and Sulimany, remain.

NEW ANCHORAGE.—H. M. Ship Carron, and the H. C. Castle Huntly, Asia and Astell, remain.

SAUGOR.—Exmouth, outward bound remains.

Statement of Shipping in the River Hoogly, on the 1st of June 1820.

	Vessels	Tons
Honorable Company's Ship,	1	1,200
Free Traders for Great Britain, &c.	10	4,568
Country Ship for Great Britain,	1	630
Country Ships, employed in Country Trade	42	18,515
Laid up for Sale or Freight,	33	12,484
French Vessels,	2	695
Arab Vessel,	1	300
Total	90	38,392
Free Traders In the Hoogly, on the 1s of June 1819	12	5,126

MADRAS.

ARRIVALS.—June 16. Brig Two Brothers, J. Batta, from Pondicherry 16th June.
Do. Ship Britannia, W. Snowball, from Rangoon 9th May.
Do. Ship Volunteer, Thos. Waterman, from Persian Gulf and Bombay 5th June.
Do 18. Ship Ganges, W. Chivers, from [illegible] 21st February.
Do. 19. Ship Lord Wellington, S. Hill, fr[illegible] South Wros 23d April.
Do. 20. H. C. Ship Duke of York, A. H. Cam[illegible] from London 8th March.

PASSENGERS.

Per Ganges.—Capt Moore, Lady & Child, 89th R[illegible] Messrs Bishop, Griffiths, Preston, Annesley, Bro[illegible] Messiter, Robe, Sparrow, Mitchell, Eaton, Roebu[illegible] Duff, Shee, Cadets for Madras: and Mr. Minto, Cad[illegible] Messrs. Alcock, A. A. Campbel, J. Campbell, E[illegible] neers, for Madras; Messrs. Malcolm, Lindsay, B[illegible] tleman, Lyons, Glover, Asst Surgeons for Madras—[illegible] Bengal: Mr, Pollard and Lady, Mr. Assistant Sur[illegible] geon Johnstone and Lady, Mr. S[illegible] Assistant Sur[illegible] geon, Messrs Rou-bough, Squill, Kennedy, Ru[illegible] ford, Shortread, Talbot, Brandon, Richardson, Cadets for Bengal; Messrs Jollif, and Rose, Free Mariners.

Per Duke of York.—Mrs. Arbathnot, Mrs. O' Brian, Mrs. Patterson, two, Misses Goldingham, Miss. Molle, Miss Margaret Molle, [illegible] F. Patterson, Capt. O' Brian, Capt. Paske, Capt[illegible]n, N. J. Paymaster Leadingham, Geo. Arbuth[illegible]oldingham-Esq. G[illegible]Smith, Esq. Lieut. [illegible], Ensign Carpenter, Mr, F, Patterson, Mr. [illegible] Fraser, Ensign Gremer,——Messrs. G. M. Floyer, Forster, E. F. Raymond, T. S. Claridge, W. Powell, Gen. Wright, Gen. Parks Gen. Lagan, A. Lagan, S. Wahab, G. Bedingfield, F. Seales, R. Garraway, T. R. Russell, C. H. Hall, J. Sandford, J. M. Powell, F. Hornie, L. B. Disney, H. Hutchins, D. Bruce, P. S. Hale, Cadets.

DEPARTURES.—June 14. Brig Salamanca, G. East, for Calcutta.
Do. Ship Camberidge, T. R. J. Toussaint, for enang.
P Do. 19. Ship Friendship, G. Wise, for Rangoon.
Do. Ship Venus, G. Dawson, for Coringa.

General Register of Marriages, Births and Deaths.

BOMBAY.

BIRTH.

At Kaira, on Tuesday the 6th June, the Lady of Cornet Potts of H. M. 17th Light Dragoons, of a son.

DEATH.

At Seroor, on the 8th ultimo, aged 6 years & 7th months, Evan, the son of Mr. Hemson, Conductor in the Ordnance Department.

On Wednesday the 5th instant, Mr. Andrew Stephenson of the H. C. ship Marquis of Huntly.

CALCUTTA.

MARRIAGE.

On the 3rd instant, at the house of Captain R. H. Sneyd, Agra, by the Rev. S. Evans, M. A. Lieut. Edward Carncross Sneyd, Sub-assistant Commissary General, to Elizabeth, third-daughter of John Halhed, Esq. of Yatel House, Hants.

BIRTH.

At Berhampore, on the 30th ultimo, Mrs. Patrick Moran, of a son and heir.

DEATHS.

On the 5th instant, Mrs. Marianne Matilda Linstedt, wife of Mr. C. W. Linstedt, aged 21 years and 10 months.

On the 14th instant, Mr. George Berry, late a Provisioner, aged 44 years.

MADRAS.

BIRTHS.

At Cannanore, on the 31st of May, the Lady of James Wyse, Esq. of a Son.

At Cannanore on the 6th Instant, the Lady of Major John Leslie, Commanding H. M. 69th Regiment was safely delivered of a Daughter.

On the 14th Instant, the Lady of William Cooke, Esq. of a Son.

DEATHS.

At Nagpore, on the 5th Instant, A. M. Campbell, Esq. Assistant Surgeon of the 2d Battalion 1st Regt. N I.

At Arcot, on the evening of the 16th Instant, Major Monk West, of the 3d L. C.

EUROPE.

DEATHS.

At Moness House, on the 13th of January, James Robertson, Esq. late of Killichangie, aged 96. He outlived all his own family (the male part of which honourably bled and died in the service of [illegible] country,) and also all the companions of [illegible] We have frequently observed the d[illegible] of Prince Charles Edward's fol[illegible] and now venture to assert, wi[illegible] diction, that this is the last [illegible] under him, at the battle [illegible] commanded a company [illegible] upon that memorable da[illegible] lected in his senses to t[illegible] astic accounts of the dec[illegible] interesting —

Calc[illegible]

CURRENT VA[illegible]
OF
GOVERNMENT SECURITI[illegible]
June 16, 1820.

BUY. 2Rs. 4 As.		SELL. 2 Rs.
	Prem. on Company's 6 per Cent. Notes.	

The *Sulimany* will take her departure for China in five or six days.

JUNE 12.

An extra report, on Saturday, announced the arrival at the New Anchorage, on the preceding evening, of H. M. Ship CARRON, Capt. Furneaux, and the private Ship *Clydesdale*, D. MacKeller. The place from which the CARRON took her last departure is not mentioned, but the *Clydesdale* is reported from Greenock, which she left on the 20th of February.

On Saturday the Ship *Merope*, D. Nicholl sailed for Manilla.

The Ship *Jessy*, A. Landale, will sail in two, or three days for Penang, Mallacca, Incapore and Java.

The *Clydesdale*, on the 6th instant, [illegible] the *John Todd* of Liverpool from Calcutta, all well, in Lat. 15. 46 N. and Long. 86 [illegible]

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 28 June, 2017

Passengers per *Clydesdale*,
Miss Mary Nicolson,
Margaret Nicolson,
Wm. Moore, Esq. Merchant.

On Saturday the Ship *William Petrie* was d by public auction at the Exchange-Rooms, d knocked down to Captain John Laird for sicca rupees 10,300.

JUNE 14,

From the various private communications, obtained by the *Clydesdale*, which have been kindly submitted to our perusal we select for the information of our readers the following.

Extract of a letter dated
, 18th February, 1820.

"Since I saw you I made a trip to Ireland by a Steam Boat from Greenock. We went in 15 hours over a Sea smooth as glass, leaving on either hand the bold outlines of Scot land's profile. Ireland seemed, at Belfast, an extension of Ainshire in its landscape—and in the countenance of many of its Inhabitants.

"I went to Dublin—admired its Bay—its Noble Buildding, and loathed the Lazzaroni that exhibited disgusting marks of their filthiness under the Grecian Portico of the quondam Senate House.

"I saw there the English countenance derived from the British invaders—the smooth face, blue eye and placid look; contrasting with the native, strongly marked, irregular, twisted features of Irishmen of the original sod—a visage familiar in the* Calton and resembling Curran's.—A fine country ill cultivated—a people misgoverned and reduced to the lowest pitch of degradation for want of poor laws to ensure the labourer the sustenance of a *Man*; like the labourer of England. Had Johnson seen Ireland his Dictionary had named the Potatoe the food of *Men* in Ireland and *Hogs* in England.

"We have lost a King—and nearly his successor, the Queen is no longer prayed for; * * * * There is a dissention in the Cabinet about the Queen, She turned out the present Ministers a few years ago by a Letter which Brougham dictated and which she signed addressed to the Speaker. We have had an addition to our army—Local Corps of all sorts and new Laws to save the British Constitution from the rage of a few thousand Beggars. The public have named the "Invisible Rebellion." A sum of £20,000 has been laid out in Glasgow in volunteering—the half of it would have fed the hungry weavers through the winter and saved the valiant youths much trouble—5 pikes were found in Bridgeton one morning at 3 o'clock when it was very cold and dark by Thos. H— putting his walking stick into a ditch. What a metallic tractor of a stick to lead on its owner magnetically in the dark to such a spot! H——is a Bankrupt and is applying to be made a paid Justice! What does not such a discovery deserve? What can be too much to the owner of such a stick?

"Jas. Ewing has published an address to the Burghs saying he was called forward as a Candidate by the public voice, which nobody heard—and that he does not choose to stand—but hopes this will be for his advantage another time. He takes this opportunity created by himself, to issue a declaration in his own praise which is in the first style of modesty.—Campbell of Blythswood, having † Renfrew and Dumbarton in his pocket, and the double vote in Renfrew, names himself. How admirably are 144,000, for such is now the population of Glasgow, represented, Cornwall sends as many as all Scotland. Ours is the *Ne plus ultra* of political freedom. Yet our spirit and our institutions have made us the first nation in the world after all; thanks to our ancestors the Whigs who expelled the Steuarts and carried on the English Government till the Steuart family was extinct."

Madras.

JUNE 22,

APPOINTMENTS.

George Stratton, Esq. Chief Judge of the Courts of Sudder & Foujdarry Adalut, ond President of the Board of Trade.

William Thackery, Esq. President of the Board of Revenue.

Mr. J. M. Heath, Commericial Resident at Salem.

Captain James Ludovick Grant, Master Attendant.

On Monday last, *The Honorable* The Governor paid a visit of ceremony to *His Highness* The Nabob; and was received at Chepauk under the customary honors.

The *General Palmer*, Captain Truscott, is expected to sail early on Saturday.

---

* A Place in Glasgow where the Irish Labourers generally reside.

† Glasgow which contains 20 times as many inhabitants and 1000 times more wealth than the collective population and riches of the 4 petty Burghs with which the Member has only one vote--and frequently has the mortification of seeing one of them give the Casting vote against her.

The Right Honorable Hugh Elliot, it is understood embarks to-morrow afternoon.

Passengers also proceeding to England on the General Palmer,—Miss Elliot, Miss Harriet Elliot, Miss Caroline Elliot, Mrs. Colonel MacGregor, Master F. Elliot, The Hon. Colonel Stanhope, Captain Elliot, Captain Bacon, Captain Edmonds, Captain Duckinfield, Captain Davies, Capt. Jenour, Doctor Davidson, & two children, Lieutenants Lackwood, and Bland, Miss Flower, Miss Pierce, and Master Cumming.

On Tuesday at noon the Royal Standard was hoisted half mast on board the Flag Ship, and minute guns were fired, on the mournful occasion of the Death of His Majesty King George the Third.

On the same day in honor of His Present Majesty's Accession to the Throne, the Royal Standard was hoisted at the main top gallant mast head of the Flag Ship, and a Salute of 21 guns was fired—which was repeated by H. M, Ship *Curlew*, and subsequently by the Fort Battery.

The Royal Standard was hoisted half mast on the Flag Ship, & continued so during yesterday.

His Excellency Sir H. Blackwood, embarked on Tuesday evening.

His Highness The Nabob returned the visit of the Honorable the Governor on Tuesday, under the usual honors.

The H. C. Ship *Earl of Balcarras* is expected to sail for China on Sunday.

The H. C. Ships *Windsor* and *General Kyd*, left China for England, early in February.

At a Special Court on Friday last, *The Honorable* The Judges of His Majesty's Supreme Court of Judicature at Madras took the Oaths of Allegiance to *His Majesty* King George the Fourth, under a Salute of 21 guns from the Fort Battery. The Officers, Barristers and Solicitors of the Court—the Commissioners of the Court of Requests, Coroner, &c. &c. also took the Oath of Allegiance to the Sovereign.

Sir John Gordon, Bart, has proceeded to Calcutta on the *Volunteer*, having in charge the Insigna of the Order of the Bath for the distinguished officers about to receive this honorable testimonial of the approval of their Sovereign.

J

"It appears by a letter from Messrs. M Tavish, Fraser, and Co. that the letter in the *Dublin Evening Post*, relative to the pretended discovery of the North West Passage, is a fabrication, or what is valgarly termed, a *hoax*"

English Extracts.

PARLIAMENTARY PAPER.

FINAL REPORT OE THE COMMISSIONERS APPOINTED FOR INQUIRING INTO THE MODE OF PREVENTING THE FORGERY OF BANK-NOTES.

TO HIS MAJESTY GEORGE THE FOURTH, KING OF THE UNITED KINGDOM OF GREAT BRITAIN AND IRELAND.

Since we had the honour of explaining to your Majesty the course of our proceedings, a longer interval his elapsed than we had anticipated as likely to occur. This his arisen partly from our wish to have some experiments tried, with a view to the improvement of that plan, which we then stated ourselves to have selected, and partly from our anxiety to give the fullest and most deliberate consideration to another plan, of great ingenuity, and exhibiting specimens of beautiful work, which had formerly been suggested to us, and the particulars of which have upon several occasions, and within a recent period, been laid before us: this plan, however, after much consideration, we do not find to possess such merit as would make it proper for us to recommend its adoption, in preference to that which we had first selected.

With respect to the paper, we are of opinion that it will not be advisable to make any alteration in that which is now used by the Bank.

Upon the whole, we have ventured to recommenu for adoption by the Bank the plan brought forward by Messrs. Applegath and Cowper, which was originally submitted to the Directors a short time only before the appointment of this Commission, and received immediate encouragement from them; and upon which some improvements have since been made. The Directors have readily complied with this recommendation, and the necessary machines are in a state of great forwardness.

We humbly conceive that your Majesty, for obvious reasons, would not wish us to enter upon any detailed explanation of the particulars of this plan. The objects which we have kept in view, in making the selection upon which we have determined, have been to enable the Bank to ensure to the public a regular supply of their notes in sufficient quantity to meet the daily demand, and to have those notes executed in such a manner, as shall render them fit for general circulation amongst all classes of society; whilst at the same time very considearble obstacles are opposed to the art of any person who might be disposed to engage in forging them. And we humbly submit to your Majesty our opinion, that those objects will be attained by the adoption of the note formed by the machines submitted to our view by Messrs. Applegath and Cowper.

We cannot but be aware, that no form of a note can possibly be contrived that may not be successfully imitated by some artist of superior talents; we hope, however, and we believe, that no man capable of forging the note which we recommend can be in such distressed circumstances as to feel any inclination to place himself in danger of the ignominious punishment which awaits a crime so hurtful to public credit, and to the community at large.

All which is humbly submitted to your Majesty's consideration and judgment.

JOS. BANKS. JER. HARMAL.
WM. CONGREVE. WM. H. WOLLASTON.
WM. COURTENAY. CHARLES HATCHETT.
DAVIES GILBERT.

(*The Times*,—*Feb* 22.

FURTHER PARTICULARS of the late ATROCIOUS CONSPIRACY, and of the CONSPIRATORS,

Great curiosity has been shown to obtain a sight of the conspirators committed to Cold-Bathfields prison. Many distinguished persons have been to see them during the week.

Information having been received by his Majesty's Government, from which it appeared that a man named Palin or Peelin was deeply implicated in the late foul conspiracy, and was present in the loft in Cato-street, at the time of poor Smithers murder, a reward of 200*l.* has been proclaimed for his apprehension. Hitherto he has escaped apprehension, though the officers have on one occasion been (as they supposed) close at his heels, and have even knocked at the door of the house in which he was believed to be secreted—but he escaped.

A private, but humane, intimation has been given to Ruthven and Ellis, to take especial care of themselves, as threats have been [illegible] cut them off before the hour of trial [illegible]. The deluded miscreants by whom th[illegible] intentions have been manifested, do n[illegible] to be aware, that independently of the ev[illegible] of those men, there is quite sufficient to [illegible] the fate of their associates.

On Monday Preston, of Spa-Fields [illegible] riety, was apprehended, and on the following day, after an examination at the Home De[illegible] partment, committed to Tothill Fields. Hi[illegible] lasted about half an hour. W[illegible] he returne[illegible] the Council Chamber he [illegible] almost bre[illegible]ss, and gasped out to those about him, "Bless me, how I perspi[illegible]! but I always [illegible] when I have any thing like a subject to speak upon. Whilst his commitment was making out, he requested to be *assiste*[illegible] a little porter. Some porter was given to [illegible], and whilst he was drinking it, [illegible]ugh passed through the hall, [illegible]erved, "Aye, there he goes! when Preston will remember what I have said his Lord[illegible]on has he[illegible] talked more treason, as they call it, to-day, than ever I did in my whole life before." The porter seemed to inspire him, and he was proceeding with more remarks, when the officers received his commitment, and he was led to the coach which was to convey him to prison. A number of gentlemen were assembled in the hall; and, as he passed through the midst of them, he bowed and smiled on all sides, repeatedly saying, "God bless you all!"

Doctor Watson (as he is termed) has had his wife's lodgings, and his own room at Whitecross-street prison, searched, but nothing has been discovered. Indeed, we do not think this poor dupe would engage in any anti-philanthropic undertaking.

Waddington, the bill-sticker, now a porter to a grocer, has also had the honour of a search, without any implication.

Arthur Thistlewood is committed on charges of High Treason and murder.

John Thomas Brunt is committed for High Treason only.

Those of the Cato-street gang who are committed for the murder of the unfortunate Smithers only, are—James Ings. James Wilson, Richard Barburn, James Gilchrist, Chas. Cooper, Richard John Monument, John Shaw, and William Davidson.

Two of them ascribe their unfortunate situation to the influence of Hunt's speeches and Cobbet's writings. Mounment says, when he found what was contemplated, he endeavoured to get away; but Davidson, the sentinel at the bottom of the ladder, would not let him depart. No state allowance has been made for the prisoners; and as they are in the most abject state of povetry, they depend on the gaol allowance for subsistence. This is a pound of bread per day, and meat and soup on alternate days.

That the public may form a true and correct opinion of the probable systematic plan upon which this atrocious conspiracy proceeded; we beg to observe what has escaped the recollection of the daily prints, "that at a Cabinet dinner, on the removal of the cloth, every Minister has a dumb waiter to himself; not only no servants being allowed in attendance, but they are carefully prevented from approaching the dinner-room door, that nothing might possibly transpire. In such a protectless situation, therefore, the Duke of Wellington has said, that had the conspirators rushed into the room, nothing could have prevented the remorseless assassination.

It has been ascertained that the horrid gang had their swords fresh sharpened on the Tuesday previous to the Wednesday when the Earl of Harrowby was to give a grand dinner to the Cabinet Ministers, the Great Officers of State and other official gentlemen.

Ministers managed the frustration of the dreadful plot with great prudence and dexterity. Orders had been given at Lord Harrowby's for preparing a dinner suitable to the importance of the expected visitors, and not till the very moment when every thing was ready was the whole ordered to be stopped, and it was signified that his Lordship did not dine at home. Indeed, so secretly were the measures adopted, that we hear even Lady Harrowby, who had been at the Oratorio, was not informed that the dinner had not taken place, and who, on her arrival at home, proceeded to bed, supposing that the dinner party would sit to a late hour, so that she was exempted from the alarm and agitation which would naturally have been felt on so tremendous a danger, nor was she apprized of it till the next morning, when the conspirators were secure, and the peace of the country preserved.

There are three modes of proceeding, on any of which the conspirators arrested in Cato-street may be brought to justice:—Indictment for Treason; 2. Indictment for the Murder of Smithers, and under Lord Ellenborough's Act, for shooting and stabing; 3. Indictment for a Conspiracy to Murder the Ministers. A conspiracy to murder may be executed in two different ways—either by violence or by judicial proceeding; the former of those is a capital crime, the latter is only a misdemeanour, punishable by fine and imprisonment. In both cases the intention is equally guilty; but in the former the law is cautious of making the punishment the most terrible that it can inflict; lest witnesses, in a Court of Justice, might be [illegible]d, and the ends of justice defeat-

[illegible]riday morning the conspirators, [illegible] om[illegible]tted in Cold Bath-fields pri[illegible]om thence to the Home Of[illegible]ndergo an examination before the [illegible]il.

[illegible]rable throng was collected round [illegible]s of the prison; but there was [illegible]f public feeling beyond that of [illegible]e conspirators.

[illegible]ars the mark of the blow which he [illegible]eived [illegible] Westcott in the stable. His eye is bloodshot, and the flesh around it very black. He wore a great coat over his ordinary butcher's jacket. Davidson was dressed in a blue coat, light coloured breeches, and top boots. The appearance of the whole was extremely shabby. Brunt is a short well-set man, about thirty; his complexion sallow; he has rather a meditative countenance, but the general expression of his physiognomy is extremely unfavourable.

We have been favoured with the following short account of Thistlewood: he is a native of Horncastle, in Lincolnshire, and was born in the year 1770; his father was land-steward to an ancient family in that neighbourhood; he was placed at an early period of life with an eminent English school master. to be educated as a land-surveyos. This pursuit in life he afterwards declined following, and at the age of twenty-one became a Lieutenant in a Militia Regiment; soon after this he married a young lady, of the name of Bruce, residing near Bawtry in Yorkshire, who was possessed of property amounting to 300l. per annum. Mrs. Thistlewood died about two years after their marriage, leaving him a son, who died shortly after his mother. Thistlewood then resigned his commision in the Militia, and obtained another in a marching regiment, with which he went, at the commencement of the revolutionary war, to the West Indies where he soon gave up his Commission in it, and afterwards proceeded to America; there he resided for some time, when he obtained a passport for France; and arrived there shortly after the downfall of Roberspierre. He became initiated in all the doctrines and sentiments of the French Revolutionists, and at the peace of Amiens returned to England, when he became acquainted with the disaffected in his native country; since which his whole life, it seems, has been spent in seeking opportunities to overthrow its Constitution.

BURIAL OF SMITHERS, THE OFFICER.

Thursday aftrrnoon, at four o'clock the remains of the unfortunate Smithers were removed from his lodgings in Carteret-street, Broadway and intered in the Church yard of St. Margaret, Westminister, amidst a great concourse of spectators. His inconsolable widow could not undertake following him to the grave; in fact she was prevailed on not to attempt it. The deceased's father and brothers appeared as principal mourners, and were followed by some particular friends, and a numerous assemblage of officers and others; by Mr. John Lavender of Queens-square Police office, to which the deceased formerly belonged; Mr. Armstrong and his son, both officers belonging to the Police office in Worship-street; making in the whole sixty-seven persons, thereby shewing the last mark of respect to a departed active and worthy officer, who had fallen a sacrifice in the cause of his country by the villainous hands of a ferocious assassin.

[*Freeholder*,—*March* 4

THE DANDY'S DIARY!

1.

With the cooling sea-breeze! when my Gauze curtains rustle,
I awake, leave my pillows all tumbled and hot,
I fly to the Mirror and languish and fustle,
And curse every freckle and pimple and spot,
Drink of my potions,
Use all my lotions,
The teapot I handle,
Hear news and talk scandal,
Sport double entendre's applauses to win,
Tell comical stories the Griffs to take in,
And I Grin.

2.

To practise my attitudes-polish my dancing,
Genteely to trip in the next new Quadrilles,
I the Master attend in the midst of my prancing,
He cries Ah, begar, here is plenty of pee-pils,
All pour in,
Loud roaring,
For capers, coupee's,
And slides and chaussee's,
When, Jomp! cries the fiddler & gives me a thump,
On my head with his fiddlestick raises a bump,
And I jump.

3.

'Tis bus'ness time when we have finished our hops,
But writing's a bore to a buck of my blood,
So I visit the Ladies or lounge in the shops,
And call at the Bomb proof to add to my stud,
Push for the stable,
As well as I'm able,
Thro' poultry and pigs,
To Daddy or H——gs,
Who finding that I at economy scoff,
Immediately order each horse to show off,
And I cough.

4.

Then purchase an Arab his price without asking.
Praise his wide Nostril and tapering head,
The depth of his brisket his Quarter and Gaskin,
A fine Corky mover, Sir, devilish high bred,
His tail how he cocks,
Large whacking hocks,
Lavish of paces,
Tit for the races,
Then address a by stander while jingling the chink,
That's rather a cool dirty bargain I think,
And I [illegible]

5.

These technical phrases I learnt in the [illegible]
(That School for young Nimrods, that [illegible]
sport,
Where your *worth* as a *Man* [illegible]
reckon,)
When once on a party where wild Hogs [illegible]
See the old hunters throw [illegible]
Determined to shew off,
The Ground being goo[illegible]
Riding hard as I coul[illegible]
To my horror and dread on a Monst[illegible]
Rode bold till my clean cambric han[illegible]
ped,
A[illegible]pped.

6.

But as I dismounted the hunters caught sight.
And dashed at the Boar in most beautiful style,
Who soon doubling back to my terror and fright,
Made at me—I galloping off all the while,
Came very near,
Close to my rear,
And I dropped my spear,
Solely from fear,
And the sportsmen all d——d me and told me to ride,
And passing by, quizzed and abused me beside,
And I cried.

7.

With a Lady I liff then to business I go,
But scribbling and counting leave off very soon,
Draw Caricatures of the Big-Wigs I know,
Then take up a Novel or hum a New tune,
Soon I get fidgetty,
Mount my Nagetty,
Dash a la mode,
Down the Eyculla road,
Ogle young Ladies, quiz all on the staff,
Find I'am too clever and knowing by half,
And I laugh.

8.

Dinner ended as if by Tarantula bitten,
I waltz and expose my steps, capers and flings,
Talk nonsense to Maidens pretend to be smitten,
And Egad they believe me the poor little things!
Mothers quite glad,
Eligible lad,
Do it to vex,
Hate all the sex,
Get tipsy and noisy laugh talk saucy and roar,
Jump into my bed in the morning at four.
And I snore.

M. E.

GENERAL DEVEREUX.

The Committee appointed in Dublin to consider the charges against D'Evereux, has been broken up in consequence of some alledged rudeness on the part of his partizans. Counsellor Phillips, on resigning the commission, made an extemporaneous speech, which as it is destitude of similes, the critics think the best of his Oratory. The following is an extract:—"In some instances the father lost his child—in some instances the child lost his property—in both instances, documents were sedulously put forth, by men holding visionary commissions under General D'Evereux, branding the dead and the living with infamy and with cowardice. I believe both imputations to be false—I believe the men who died houseless and starved—I believe the men you have returned without a shirt or a shilling are quite as brave as those who dare to calumniate them. It is worth while, amidst such damning imputations, to inquire why did not the officers who survived pestilence and plunder return to this country. You have the answer from the respectable gentlemen who have returned. There was *not* even a hut, a tent, or a day's provisions for them provided at Margaritta, whither they were bound, and bound in derogation of the promise which guaranted them a direct conveyance to the Main. There was not an officer on the island who in any way recognised General D'Evereux. General English denied him—Admiral Brion, acknowledged on all hands to be unimpeachable, denied him; Don Gomez, the authorized Governor under Bolivar, denied him; and they unanimously declared it was utterly impossible that General Bolivar ever could have given him any authority to sell Commissions, or transport troops, without apprizing them, the Constituted Authorities under him, on whom the reception of those troops must devolve as a matter of course. They laughed at the bills drawn by "Deputy Commissary General M'Namara." They said it was the "grossest humbug" ever passed upon a people, and asked "Who were they?" "What the devil brought them there?" and "Who the devil sent for them?" Colonel Young says that General D[illegible]ereux actually gave him a dispatch to d[illegible]iver to General English at Margaritta—that English opened it in his presence—that it chiefly consisted of a bundle of old Newspapers, and that English denied distinctly knowing any thing whatever of General D'Evereux.

[*Courier Feb. 15.*

To the Editor of the London Courier.

[illegible]eflecting, the other day, on the length of our late excellent Monarch's [illegible]s led to compare it with that of Lou[illegible]. and though in the personal character [illegible]isposition of the two Kings, there is a [illegible]g contrast, yet in many particulars there [illegible]a remarkable coincidence in the events [illegible] respective reigns. I am, Sir, your humble Servant

A. Z.

Cambridge, Feb. 8, 1820.

Louis XIV.	Geor[illegible]
The reign of this Monarch is the longest that occurs in the annals of France	The rei[illegible]our late Sovereig[illegible]ceeded in length a[illegible]of his predecesso[illegible]
It was during the reign of Louis XIV. that a Republican faction in England usurped the kingly power, and finally brought their Sovereign to the scaffold.	In our late King's reign, a similar faction in France s[illegible]ded in gaining [illegible]sion of the throne and ultimately [illegible] the Louis [illegible] was [illegible]
During the Common weal[illegible] and Pro[illegible] Cromwell, Louis XIV afforded an asylum to the English Royal Family.	[illegible] George III. that the French family found that safe retreat from the Republican faction in the first instance, and afterwards from the usurping power of Buonaparte.
It was the fate of Louis XIV to witness the restoration of Charles II. to the throne of his ancestors.	During the reign of our late Sovereign, England had the happiness to witness the reinstating of the Bourbon Princes on the French throne.
During the reign of Louis XIV, England witnessed five different Monarchs* (exclusive of the Common wealth) swaying her sceptre.	During the reign of George III. the French sceptre was held by five different Sovereigns* (exclusive of the period of her Republican form of government.)
* Charles I. The Common wealth. Charles II. James II. William and Mary. Anne.	* Louis XV. Louis XVI. Louis XVII. The Republic. Napoleon (Emperor). Louis XVIII.

Absurdities of the foreign Journalists.—To shew the absurdities which some of the foreign Journalists thrust upon their readers, we extract the following from *The Quotidienne* a Paris Journal:—"We announced, with some doubt, the news of the King of England's death. The intelligence is now confirmed. We are assured that, before he died, he had a sleep which lasted 50 or 60 hours. When the King awoke, he had recovered his reason. He hastened to enquire what Bonaparte was doing. The relation of the revolutions which have conducted that adventurer to the Island of St. Helena produced a profound impression on the mind of the venerable sovereign; and some hours after he died, having previously received the consolations of religion."!!

LONDON, February 20.

—Paris papers to Wednesday put us in possession of the latest intelligence. In the sitting of the 15th M. De Cazes had brought forward the Law of Election: and, in reference to the Duc de Berri's murder, proposed a law for the arrest, without previous judicial form, of persons suspected of treason, and for a previous censorship during five years on all political journals. His speech decidedly imputed the assassination to party.

—M. Martainville in the Drapeau blanc had published these words. "Oui, M. De Cazes, c'est vous qui avez tuè le Duc de Berri." His journal was in consequence seized at the suit of M. De Cazes for a private libel. Those terrible measures are the result of terror; but what can they now effect against the host of traitors whom the minister has brougt back to insult the throne.

On the 16th, from seven in the morning the public were admitted to see the corpse at the Louvre. After three the assassin was brought in and questioned. He exhibited no feeling, and denied the being of a God! The body had been examined, and the dagger was found to have entered six inches between the fifth and sixth ribs, and to have struck the heart.

A PASSAGE IN FRIDAY'S DEBATE.

Quoth Brougham, 'I've cause to complain
That Canning mis-states my advice;
Altho' I am sure I spoke plain,
And, moreover, repeated it twice.'

Quoth Canning, 'I'm sorry to see
That your meaning I failed to discover;
Though, whatever it was, I agree
That you probably said it *twice over!*'

IMPERIAL PARLIAMENT.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.—Feb. 21st.

Monday.—Mutiny Bill: Lord Palmerston said the bill he should introduce, would go simply to continue the existing Mutiny Acts it would not contain any details or statements. It was not his intention, when the house was in a Committee of Supply, to move for any grant of money. He should, therefore, postpone the details of the number of troops, and of their charge at present, and leave those points to be discussed whenever the whole question came under the consideration of parliament. The bill would merely go to continue from the 24th of March to the 24th of June, the provisions of the Mutiny Bill of last year. Col. Davies, Mr. Lefft, and Mr. Hume, made a few observations. The question was then put & carried.

On the second reading of the Bill for Suspending the Writs for the boroughs of Barnstaple, Grampound, Penryn, and Camelford, a conversation ensued. Mr. Brougham, while he admitted the heinous nature of the offence committed by Sir Manasseh Lopez, argued that [illegible] years imprisonment was a most severe punishment at his time of life, & that the persons having been punished for invading the privileges of that house, the separation of the house without any interference, would be a bar to the extension of clemency in his favour.——Mr. Scarlett did not think the punishment too severe.——Sir Joseph Yorke deemed both the sentence of Sir Manasseh Lopez and that of Mr. Swan to be just, but thought that some clemency ought to be shown. ——Several members anticipated that the bill would be thrown out in the House of Lords, and expressed a desire that an address might be presented to the crown to suspend the writs. ——Mr. W. Wynn replied, that such a course would tend to destroy the whole frame & constitution of Parliament. It would be a recognition of the right of the crown at any time to suspend the sending of writs to any county or borough. The bill was ultimately read a second time.

THE QUEEN.

Mr. Hume said, the British Parliament was now about to separate, and no one who had heard the noble lord a few days since expatiate on the advantages which this country had derived from the house of Brunswick, since its accession to the throne of these realms, could see without pain and surprise, that one near branch of that illustrious house, he meant our present Queen, was left wholly unprovided for. He understood a proposition was to be submitted in the committee for a vote of credit to the amount of one-fourth of the civil list. This, however, he apprehended would not suffice to provide an adequate establishment for the Queen whose former allowance, as Princess of Wales, had ceased at the moment of his late Majesty's death. Was she then, the Queen of this country, to be left wandering in beggary through foreign lands, or would not Parliament rather make a provision for her support, in a manner suitable to her rank and station? Suppose she were to land to-morrow in this country, what was to be her reception? He was afraid there was not a military officer who would know in what manner he was to conduct himself or understand in what situation he was placed. It appeared to him to be a most extraordinary state of things, in which public functionaries should be at a loss what deportment to assume in respect of their legetimate Queen. The h[illegible] indeed had been told no personal inconveni[illegible] could arise to this high person from t[illegible] in her situation, but he did not think the [illegible] ought to be satisfied with this indefinite s[illegible] of assurance.

Lord Castlereagh was sure that on the p[illegible] sent occasion he should best consult the feelings of the house and of the public by declining to go into any of the detail referred to in the course of the hon. member's observations (hear). Whenever the attention of Parliament should be regularly called to this subject, he should be prepared for the discussion. Till that time should arrive, he had only to reassert that, the high person in question would experience no additional difficulty or personal embarrassment, in consequence of the event whice had occurred. There was not the smallest ground for apprehending that she would be exposed either to harshness or inattention. The vote which his right hon friend (the Chancellor of the Exchequer) was about to propose, was intended to meet the necessary charges on the civil list, for a limited period.

Mr. Tierney would not grant to a person labouring under a heavy cloud of suspicion any portion of public money until that suspicion was removed. It might answer the noble lord's purpose to deal in hints, or make the pulpit a vehicle for his insinuations, or infuse through any other channel particular notions into the public mind; but if there was any ground for crimination, no time ought to be lost in instituting an inquiry, vindicating the monarchy of England from disgrace (hear, hear). He would not, for no better reason than the convenience of his Majesty's ministers, vote the public money to a person not recognized as Queen. It was desirable to know whether any communication had been made to her, informing her of the late King,s death, and of the rank to which she was thereby exalted. If she was ignorant of these circumstances, in what a situation were they all placed by his Majesty's ministers, and for purposes known only to themselves? The passing over the Queen's name in the church service was directed by an order in council. Here then it must appear that ministers conceived they had some ground of suspicion, or they would not have adopted a proceeding which derogated from the respect otherwise due, to the Queen's rank and station. Under these circumtances, he could not suppress his conviction that somebody had been scandulously ill-used---either the King had been betrayed, or the Queen had been insulted (hear, hear,). He might now be allowed to advert to another pretty general rumour, as to there having been an examination lately held, with the view of criminating the high person in question. Thus they found her name omitted in the liturgy, her private conduct made the theme of public conversation, and then they were told that nothing ought to be said of her in Parliament, because it was intended to provide her with an adequate allowance, her claim on the consolidated fund having already ceased. For his own part, he should be content if his Majesty's ministers would give a pledge that this subject should be investigated in the next parliament. All he wished was, that justice should be done; and upon that understanding he should not object in the mean time to a provison being made. He was conscious, in making these observations, that he was merely discharging his duty; he had no favour to expect from court, nor had he ever held the slightest intercourse with the Queen. What he threw out proceeded solely from a sincere regard to, and desire of, preserving the dignity of the English monarchy (hear, hear(.

Mr. Brougham differred entirely from his right hon friend in the view which he had taken of this unfortunate subject; and it was quite new to him to learn that any parliamentary recognition, and much less any mode of speaking in parliament, or that any ceremonial of the church was at all essential to make out the title of a Queen, or to vindicate the rights appertaining to that character. According to his understanding of the constitution, she who was the wedded wife of a King Regnant, was *ex ipso*, Queen-consort; and that her claim to that title was as indisputable as that of the King himself. It was not the less so because she was prayed for in no liturgy, or because her name appeared in no order of council; or because no addresses either of condolence or congratulation were presented to her. He apprehended, that if the advisers of the crown should be enabled to advance what might be necessary for this purpose out of the civil list, there would be no need whatever to introduce the mention of her Majesty's name (hear). If by limiting her expenses, the Crown should be pleased to pay 35,000l. a-year to her Majesty, parliament, he thought ought not to interfere; but he must at the same time state distinctly that he was wholly unacquainted with any ground of suspicion. He refused his ears to all such rumours: as long as she was the King's

(*Continued in the Supplement.*)

BOMBAY.—Printed for the *Proprietors*, by Bhawoo Pandoorangjee, & G. Martins, in Apollo Street.

SUPPLEMENT TO THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

WEDNESDAY, JULY 12, 1820.

(Continued from the last Page.)

Consort, he knew & should treat her only in the character of Queen Consort. He was wholly ignorant of any i quiries that had been instituted; he listened not to their reported results; nor would he suffer his mind to receive any sinister impressions. But if a charge should ever be brought forward, he would deal with it as became an honest member of parliament; and he would endeavour to do justice between the parties most concerned; though, God knew, they were not the only parties that were concerned.

Lord Castlereagh was convinced that the manner in which the hon. and learned gentlemen (Mr. Brougham) had mentioned a topic of this very peculiar and delicate nature was much consonant to the general feeling and sense of the house

The Speaker then left the chair, and the house having resolved itself into a Committee of Supply, various sums of money were granted.—Adjourned.

Tuesday.—In a Committee of Supply, a resolution being read, granting the sum of 200, 000*l.* to his Majesty for the payment of pensions, annuities, &c. chargeable on the consolidated fund and civil list, Mr. Tierney insisted that no provision could be made for the Queen under this particular vote. There was no such person as the Princess of Wales—who then was to receive this annuity? If they intended to grant to her Majesty that which had previously been confered on the Princess of Wales, words to that effect ought to be introduced.

The Chancellor of the Exchequer replied, that this payment might be made by the Treasury under the authority of Parliament, although the political situation of the individual may be changed.

Mr. Tierney: The grant was not conferred on the individual but was voted to maintain her rank as Princess of Wales. She has ceased to be Princess of Wales; there is no such person. How, then, I ask, can this resolution grant an annuity to an individual not originally in the contemplation of parliament? I know the right hon. gentleman must not use the word Queen (a laugh.) I am quite aware of that. I should be very glad to hear the right hon. gentleman use the word, and I should be still better pleased if I could get him to record it on the journals (hear, and laughter.)

The Chancellor of the Exchequer: That which was formerly granted to the Princess of Wales will now be payable to the Queen, and to no other other person (hear, hear).

Mr. Hume: What reason is there, I wish to know, for not stating specifically, that the annuity formerly granted to the Princess of Wales shall, in future, be paid to her Majesty the Queen (hear, hear). By such a statement the objection of the right hon. gentleman will at once be obviated.

Mr. Lushington: It would be impossible to insert those words, without introducing the name of every other person connected with the grant. If therefore one name were introduced, all the rest must be inserted. The resolution was agreed to After some other business, not of public interest, had been gone through the house adjourned.

WEDNESDAY.—Mr. D. Kinnaird presented a petition from the inhabitants of Bishop's Castle, praying for relief from the taxes, which, in the late session of Parliament, had been imposed on certain necessaries of life—viz. malt, tobacco, and tea. Ordered to be printed——A bill was introduced to indemnify such persons in the United Kingdom as have omitted to qualify themselves for certain employments.

In a Committee of Supply, a sum not exceeding seven millions was granted to his Majesty, to pay off and discharge Exchequer-bills, charged on the aids of the year 1819—Adjourned till Friday.

In the House of Lords no business of public interest has been transacted during the week.

THE GUINEA SUBSCRIPTION *for a* MONUMENT

TO THE MEMORY OF THE LATE PRINCESS CHARLOTTE.

Some time ago we drew the attention of the public to the above subject. We received and inserted a variety of letters, under the signature of "Investigator." We have lately had an opportunity of acquiring correct information on the subject, and it is with extreme pleasure we give publicity to our conviction, that "Investigator," a great portion of the public, and ourselves, have been in total error with regard to the subscription, its appropriation, and the state of the work for which it was destined.

With regard to the subscription, the amount which has already been collected is about thirteen thousand pounds. As this money was received, it was placed in the hands of Messrs. Drummond and Co., the bankers, answerable only to the check of the treasurer, acting under an order signed by two or three of the Committee. The work itself we have been permitted to see. The forward state of it convinces us that perfect unanimity must have prevailed amongst the managers. To say that we were gratified, would be but inadequately to express our feelings They were of the most indescribable nature A pleasing melancholy stole over our senses, as we viewed the modeled groupe? the exquisite workmanship astonished us; and we left the room with a determination of doing our utmost to remove the prejudice which many have imbibed against the gentlemen forming the committee of management of this truly national work. We have no hesitation whatever in saying, that the subscribers and the country at large are most deeply indebted to them. We would willingly give a short description of the work; but we are informed, and believe, that it will be in a fit state for public inspection in only a few months, we forbear doing so from a conviction that we should not do adequate justice to the subject.

[*The Observer Feb.* 27.

LONDON FASHIONS FOR [illegible]

[FROM ACKERMANN'S REPOSITORY OF FASHIONS, &c.]

Walking Dress.—A high dress composed of black bombasine: it is made to lace behind; the waist is the same length as last month; the front of the bust is ornamented in the stomacher style with narrow pipings of crape. Long sleeve, of an easy width, surmounted by a full epaulette, also composed of bombasine: it is formed into bias and by narrow bands of black crape, placed lengthwise: the bottom of the sleeve is finished by a broad crape band. The trimming of the skirt corresponds with the epaulette, but is much broader, and has a very striking effect. The pelisse worn with this dress is composed of fine black cloth; the back is plain at the top, but has a little fulness at the bottom of the waist, which is of a moderate length: the fronts are tight to the shape. The sleeve is set in a manner very advantageous to the figure; it is of moderate width, except just at the wrist, where it is almost tight to the arm. The trimmings consist of three bands of black crape cut bias and doubled; they are different widths, and are set on at a little distance from each other: this trimming goes round the bottom and up each of the fronts. The collar, which stands out at some distance from the throat, is ornamented to correspond, as is also the epaulette and the bottom of the sleeve. Head-dress, a *cornette* composed of white crape and a bonnet of black crape over black sarsnet; it is something smaller than we have lately seen them; the crown is round; the brim is lined with with white crape doubled, and is finished at the edge by a deep fall of black crape: a full bunch of roses, of the same material, is placed at one side of the crown which is encircled by a plain band of black crape; another band confines it under the chin, and forms a full bow at the right ear. The ruff is of white crape, and very full. Black leather half-boots, and shamoy gloves.

Evening Dress.—A black crape round dress over a black sarsnet slip: the bottom of the skirt is finished by a single flounce of the same material, set on full, and fancifully ornamented at the edge by black bugles: this is surmounted by a trimming composed of two rows of puffs; they are shaped like a shell, and are let in above each other in a drapery stile. The *corsage* is cut very low all round the bust, which is tastefully ornamented, and in part shaded by a tucker of black crape, made to correspond with the trimming of the skirt: a double row goes from the front of the shoulder round the back of the bust. Short full sleeves decorated in the middle by two rows of puffs, placed crosswise, to correspond with the trimming of the skirt, and finished at the bottom by a leaf-trimming, also composed of crape. Head-dress, a black crape *toque*: a band of black bugles goes round the bottom next to the face; the top part is round; is is ornamented with bugles, scattered irregularly over it: [illegible] band of bias crape, doubled, goes round the top, and stands out at some distance from it; this band is also ornamented with bugles. A crape tassel, edged with bugles, falls on the left side, and a plume of black feathers droops over the back. Necklace and ear-rings, jet. Black [illegible] moy gloves and shoes.

[*The New Times March* 1.

INUNDATIONS IN HOLLAND.

A most respectable Meeting of merchants of the City engaged in the commerce with the Netherlands, took place on the 12th at the London Tavern, for the purpose of raising a subscription among their own members, to be appropriated to the relief of the sufferers by the inundations in that country. [illegible] was invited to preside, and opened the business [illegible] by a short, but perspicuous statement of the views of that assembly, and the peculiar propriety of their interference in endeavouring to alleviate so signal a calamity.

The Rev. Dr. Werninck then read a detailed description of the calamity that had called forth this benevolent interference, the recital of which produced an evident emotion in the whole company. The inundations have been more fatal and more extensive than any that have before occurred even in a country peculiarly exposed to that species of devastation. It appears, too, that no part of the calamity is chargeable upon the neglect of those whose business it was to take measures for protecting the country against the overflow of the waters. On the contrary, the most extraordinary exertions were every where made to exclude them. Upon one dyke, for instance, of only three miles long, upwards of 1,500 men were constantly at work; yet such was the rapid and unexampled increase of the water, occasioned by the melting of the immense quantity of snow in the higher parts of the interior, and the incessant rains, that all precaution availed nothing as the ice in the lower parts of the rivers remained firm, and became gradually piled up, by the accumulation of the floating masses, till it formed an immoveable barrier, the water was stopped in its course, and prevented from running down into the sea. Some idea may be formed of this sudden and unparalleled augmentation, when the fact is mentioned, that on the 27th January, at Dalem, and the adjacent villages, in the province of South Holland, the water having increased at noon to the height of seven feet from the ground, obtained by new breaches in the dyke such an immense addition, that at two o'clock it had risen to the height of eleven feet. Some cases of particular distress, in this general picture of human suffering, are too striking not to be recorded in this place and on this occasion. A breach in the dyke of so large a magnitude took place near to the village of Lienden, in Guelderland, that the violence of the water rushing through it, accompanied with heavy masses of ice, swept away many of the dwellings; and the inhabitants, with the greatest difficulty, and with the loss of their children and aged relations, saved themselves by running to the church, which standing on an eminence, was protected by some intervening houses from the violence of the flood. In this church upwards of 750 persons took refuge, without being able to save an article of property, lamenting the loss of relations, dwellings, and cattle, and reduced at the same time to a state of starvation: for they remained two or three days in this situation before any provisions could be brought to them, not only because all the provisions in the village were destroyed, but no boats were able to reach them from [illegible] es, for the wind, which blew [illegible], and the impetuous flowing [illegible] water prevented all intercourse. [illegible] another village in Guelderland, [illegible] occurrence took place. The people [illegible] compelled to fly to a nobleman's [illegible] the vicinity, where they were [illegible] received, to the number of [illegible] when they were in great danger, [illegible] nearly the strength of the building [illegible] and the violence of the ice, and the impetuousity of the flood. At Oosterhout, a village in the other part of Guelderland, the Roman Catholic church, parsonage-house, and many other buildings, were driven from their foundations, and a great number of the inhabitants drowned. These melancholy scenes, particularly in the night, were rendered still more awful by the guns firing continually signals of distress, announcing new calamities, occasioned by additional breaches in the dykes. The inundations in the year 1799 & 1809 were partial & limited compared with this; such is the present extent of the calamity, that in the province of Guelderland alone 72 villages are under water. In each of the provinces of Suth Holland and Utrecht, the innudation has covered more than 120,000 acres of land. The flood has risen higher, and increased more rapidly then any remembered by the oldest inhabitants. The exertions made by the people of Holland, to administer help to the sufferers, have only been limited by their ability. Many instances of personal intrepidity, in attempting the rescue of persons overwhelmed by the flood, have also been recorded. That of M. Langendam, the master of a large vessel, is perhaps the most extraordinary. He sailed through one of the breaches in the dyke of the river Weal, over the inundated fields, for the purpose of rescuing his unfortunate fellow-creatures from a watery grave, risking not only the loss of his vessel, but his own life and that of his crew. To the astonishment of every one, his intrepidity and humanity were amply rewarded and crowned with success. He saved numbers of persons whom he found floating on pieces of the roof of their houses, or clinging to the tops of their dwellings, among whom were many women, who had been two or three night in these perilous situation, with their infants at their breasts, exposed to the inclemency of the weather, and almost starved to death. The consequences of the inundation, as detailed by Dr. Werninck, are likely to equal in calamity the inundation itself. By the deposit of sand, which will be left on the retiring of the waters, the land they have covered will be deprived of their fertile quality, and no crops can be grown during the present year; leaving the farmers, whose whole property consisted of their fields, dwellings, and cattle, without any other dependence than the benevolent aid of the charitable. Their own countrymen were unable to do all that was requisite, and they were compelled to seek assistance from foreign countries.

After Dr. Wernick had concluded his affecting narrative, the first resolution was moved by G. Irving, Esq. and seconded by John Hall, Esq. the Hanoverian Consul General.

After the Resolution had been put and carried, which was done with perfect unanimity, a liberal subscription was entered into, and before the Meeting separated, amounted to a very considerable sum.

Sir C. Wolseley.—Mr. Mills, of Bristol, has published a letter, in which he gives the following, as the language held by Sir C. Wolseley to him, respecting Orator Hunt:—I know that Hunt has something in his possession, which he can make use of, whenever he has occasion for it, for his own safety; and I know that a character is connected with it, of nearly the first rank in the kingdom; I don't pretend to say how he got it; but I know the fact, and I know that he had once thoughts of using it" Mr. M. then adds—"This communication made a very strong impression upon my mind, and I immediately [illegible] a friend confidentially upon the [illegible] who agreed with me, that if Hu[illegible] in his possession any thi[illegible] could use for his own protec[illegible] directly or indirectly, it ought i[illegible] to be made public."

The following testimony of [illegible] nevolence from the Globe Pap[illegible] read with feelings of pleasure.

Liberty has always ranked high in the class of virtues that distinguished the moral character of this country. At the present moment it is exercised with an unbounded activity. The local news of all the Provincial Papers received at our Office this day is one continued series of acts of charity and beneficence. In this truly-laudable work, all classes, down to the very confines of that which is the object of their bounty, join with equal ardour according to their means. In the north and in the south, in the east and in the west, we observe the same generous competition to relieve the sufferings of the poor, and allay the aggravated distress occasioned by the extraordinary severity of the season. Indeed when the pressure of the times upon all classes of society is considered, if is astonishing where funds have been found for the exercise of liberality to so great an amount. We are confident that in many instances it has not been procured without sacrifices not less painful than the sufferings which it is intended to alleviate.

French Paper.

DEBATE AT THE EAST-INDIA HOUSE, JANUARY 12.

Mr. Robinson (the deputy chairman) said it was urged, if a statue should be voted to Mr. Hastings, the Company would offer thereby an affront to the House of Commons. When the learned gentleman offered this as an objection, was he not aware that a short time ago the fountain from which honour flows in this county had thought fit to confer upon Mr. Hastings one of the proudest honours he could have enjoyed ?* was his Royal Highness the Prince Regent. in confering this great distinction, offering an affront to the House of Commons ? or was he distinguishing this high character in a different manner only to that which was now proposed by themselves. Before the idea was thrown out by the learned proprietor, no person could ever have conceived that such marks of homage and regard for Mr. Hastings could by any possibility have been construed into an affront to the House of Commons.

It has been said, too, that a British officer had intreated Mr. Hastings to remonstrate with Sujah Dowlah against the cruelties he perpetrated during the Rohilla war. He (the Deputy Chairman) admitted and regretted the perpetration of such cruelties: but he was sure they were as foreign to the wish, as they were remote from the knowledge of Mr. Hastings, for *he knew him* to be a man averse to every species of cruelty. The misfortune in that particular case was, that Mr. Hastings was at too great a distance from the spot to have prevented, or even checked, those excesses with which he has been unwarrantably charged; it was the highest injustice to consider him culpable for acts, over which he could not have had any control. Another complaint, equally unfounded was, that he had not prevented, or suspended the execution of Nundcomar. The truth is, he had no more to do with that persons's execution than any proprietor then in the court. The act was judical; the judges might, if they pleased, have suspended the sentence, if sufficient ground had been offered for such a course. But why was Mr. Hastings to be arraigned for not impeding the track of justice, when none of the authorities presiding at [illegible] transmitted any recommenda[illegible] ct? Not only was no such [illegible]ndation offered, but, on the [illegible] when attempts were made [illegible]ce the jury to sign a petition [illegible]cy, the jury declined all inter[illegible] if then the jury declined in[illegible]ference, if the judges declined re[illegible]ntendation, could it be incumbent [illegible] the Governor-General [illegible]stified, in opposition to the par[illegible]ties composing the tribunal, and who were alone competent to s[illegible] advisedly of the fact which had been laid before them, to intercede for the pardon of the criminal, or even to aim at suspending the judgement?

He confessed himself equally s[illegible]ised to hear the even[illegible] Mahratta War attrib[illegible] caused the [illegible] of the detachment [illegible] troops under Colonels Eisle and Goddard across the Peninsula. That war had its origin in measures emanating from the acts of the Bombay government, and unsanctioned by Mr. Hastings. The timely and critical arrival of the Bengal detachment could alone have repaired the evils of the defeat of the Bombay army. He would put it to the good sense of the court, whether such a detachment, so small in number as that which moved from the upper provinces of Bengal to Bombay, could have caused any such inflamation.

[Mr. Jackson here said, "and the march of the Bombay army too."]

But Mr. Hastings had nothing to do with that army from Bombay. The Bengal troops were alone acting under his orders. If the strictest regularity in its discipline, if an absence from all aggression could create an enemy, that army might have excited one: It was impossible they could so have acted, as to furnish grounds of resentment. Their numbers were so small it was impossible they could have traversed many miles, much less so extensive a track, under a system of warfare and plunder, without being entirely overpowered, by those superior numbers whom it is now supposed they must have offended. The fact is, no such irritation was raised: the army alluded to marched across the county, unmolested and unmolesting, to its destination, and this was effected under the able negotiations of Mr. Hastings assisted by Mr. Elliot. The learned mover of the amendment has, however, admitted that nopraise can be too great for the early part of Mr. Hastings, service; and his most important and invaluable act, the last of his achievements in India, the dissolution of the Mahratta confederacy. How did it happen that his intermediate services were not so fortunate? The true and the only reason was, that Mr. Hastings experienced a determined opposition at those periods; he was trammelled in his efforts, he was thwarted in the prosecution of his objects. Those who opposed themselves to Mr. Hastings were now beyond the sphere of human tribunals, and that generous forbearance which morality imposes, ought to be exercised towards them. Though willing and anxious to pay this respect, yet he was bound to state, that the first acts of the council, composed of gentlemen in opposition to the measures of Mr. Hastings, were actually and hastily adopted, before they could have had sufficient time to reflect upon the great scale of events, or receive real and well-founded information of the whole state of affairs in that county. It was impossible, therefore, to suppose they had formed their opinions and decided upon good and solid grounds, or have fully reflected upon the measures under their consideration.

With regard to his opposition, at a former period, to a motion like the present, explanation he conceived was not at all difficult. The motion for a statue was *then* coupled with a proposition for an augmented scale of pension, and the payment of a large arrear. He conceived at that time, the directors, in continuing the pension which Mr. Hastings had previously enjoyed, had gone as far as the occasion called for, and as far as was necessary for the convenience and comfort of Mr. Hastings. Nor did he *then* think, that the erection of a statue, conjointly with the pecuniary proposition which accompanied it, either well timed or judiciously blended together. Circ[illegible]tances were now changed, Mr. Hast[illegible]gs no more. This was the last te[illegible]mony [illegible]as in their power to pay, to as able, as zealous, as disinterested, and as efficient a servant as ever presided over the administration of the affairs of India. With this conviction, it remained for [illegible] to say that he most cordially [illegible] in the motion which he alrea[illegible]ad the honour of seconding.

[illegible] request the indulgence of the court for a few minutes on this very interesting question. When I entered the India House to-day, I had not the least idea that any such proceeding would be followed as has been adopted here by some honourable proprietors. I thought it entirely probable that in the line which, after due consideration, my sense of duty prescribed to me in this affair, I should have to act alone. On that account, I revolved with more anxiety what it might be necessary for me to say, determining to say no more; and in so particular a case, I did what is not my usual practice, I threw upon paper the few ideas I had thus premeditated. In the speech of the hon. and learned member, who moved the amendment, I heard some sentiments which so much coincided with those I myself entertained, that afraid lest I should be suspected of borrowing them, I shall beg leave to do what I have never done before, read to the court a short paper, the same which I had written. I am the more inclined to follow this course, because I have heard much said on all sides to-day, with which I can by no means agree, and to avoid entering into any of those topies, I am willing to confine myself to what I have already prepared. One thing more I am induced to premise, whibh I should certainly not have thought of offering, but for something said in the course of debate, which seems to render it expedient. I have for five and twenty years, in which I have had the honour of a seat behind this bar, always thought it my duty when I stated my opinions at all, to lay them fairly before my constituents. In that long period, it has not unfrequently happened that I have had to take a part which was not popular in its day. But following what I conceived to be the dictates of duty, I took that course which only could give satisfaction to my own mind, and I trust also, that I have appeared to my constituents to maintain a course of consistency.

Then Mr. Grant read the paper to which he had alluded.

"Mr. Chairman; With the opinions I have long held respecting various measures of the administration of Mr. Hastings, the motion, Sir, which you have now proposed, imposes [illegible] task upon me. It is painful to [illegible] many gentlemen with whom I live in friendship; painful to stand perhaps singular on such an occasion as this; but I feel that I have no fair alternative. I have not sought this occasion. The question comes to me at my post. I cannot deny my sentiments, I cannot abandon that post, for I hold it not allowable to a public functionary to desert his place, and shrink from the performance of what he deems his duty, because it may be an unpopular one.

"Although my opinion of many of Mr. Hastings' measures have been long settled, I have never been forward to express it; never have, I believe, expressed it in public till now. I never had any personal difference with that gentleman, nor feeling of personal hostility towards him. I am far from meaning to deny his talents, his good qualities, or his services in various instances; and now that he is no more, I would rather not allude to his name, unless conformably to the old adage, of saying nothing that is unfavourable of the dead. But here I am not left an option. The measure now proposed, is to decree by a public act, the erection of a statue in honour of Mr. Hastings. Thus to decree a statue in honour of any person, goes to hold up that person to the admiration of the world, and to transmit a solemn testimony of his pre-eminent excellence to all future ages. On the present occasion the terms in which this act is proposed," long zealous and successful services," will sanction at least the more prominent measures of a long administration, and to be truly honourable to Mr. Hastings, must be supposed to sanction also as wise and just, the principles, political and moral, involved in them.

"In such a testimony and such an act, I feel myself utterly unable to join, and as silence might imply concurrence, I am obliged expressly to declare my dissent.

"It will not, I hope, be imagined, that I mean to engage the attention of the court, by going into any discussion of transactions, often debated and long since past. I could asign the reasons on which my opinions are founded, reasons which are to me very convincing; but the truth or error of those opinions, a thing chiefly of consequence to myself, is not the question to which I wish now to speak. The point is, that honestly holding such opinions, I must avow them and be guided by them in my present vote."

Mr. *Gahagan* rose amidst loud cries of question, and said, that before the opinions which the learned mover of the amendment entertained of the attributes of a great statesmant could be realized, there must be a regeneration of human nature. What public man could stand such a test as that proposed for his ordeal by the learned gentleman? Where was the individual who had spent a long life in the public service, in whose conduct some weak part might not be sought out, to detract from his general merit? No man, however pure, according to the standard of general observation, could escape being impugned, if this were the manner in which his conduct was to be esitmated. It was fortunate, however, for the fame of Mr. Hastings, and indeed equally so, for the characters of any of the great men who had figured in past times, that neither of the gentlemen who had proposed and seconded the amendment was likely to become an historian. If they were destined to assume that province, they would not, according to his judgment, be very likely to perform their task with the candour, which ought to mark such an office. It had been truly said, that Mr. Hastings never appeared to greater advantage then when [illegible] was brought to the bar of the House of Commons to give evidence upon the renewal

---

* Mr. Hastings was made a Privy Counsellor.

of their charter. What a compliment was it to pay to that man who had been arraigned by a House of Commons for every crime which could be spoken the catalogue of human [illegible] that another House of Commons, [illegible]istly appreciating his merit, should. after hearing his enlightened evidence, salute him with the loud testimony of their warm approbation; and, with one accord, ries from their seats, and remain standing as he withdrew from the bar. Was this no proof of the stores of his mind? was it no admission of its comprehensiue and statesman-like qualities, that he should have been selected to give Parliament the best information respecting the mode of administering the future government of India? Was there no statue erected to a statesman whose life could not stand the test required by the learned proprietor? Had he never seen Mr. Pitt's statue in Westminster Abbey? And could he not lay his hand upon some parts of that great man's career from which he would withhold his approbation?

The *Chairman* then put the question, "That the words proposed to be left out, stand part of the question," which was carried in the affirmative. The main question, for agreeing to the resolution of the court of directors, was then put, and also carried in the affirmative, four hands only being held up against it.

Selections.

FROM HALLS TRAVELS IN FRANCE 1819.

My guide had knocked at what seemed no promising house of entertainment; when I enquired of him if that was the best inn in the place, "What!" said the landlord, appearing at the same instant, "are you the best man, that you want the best inn?" Then, perceiving I was an Englishman, he began to apologise, lest his joke should have cost him a customer: certainly however, my merits are infinately small, if they were exactly measured by my evening's entertain ment.

Another pleasing anecdote is told at Tours.

Tours was the birth-place of several of the *preux chevaliers* of French history: amongst whom were Saintre, and the two Boucicauts, father and son. A curious anecdote in related of the latter: when not seventeen, he was at the battle of Rosbecque with Charles VI., and having presented himself to engage a Fleming of extraordinary stature, the latter contemptuously struck his battleaxe from his hand, saying, "Go. suck child! The French are in great want of men, since they send children to battle." On which young Boucicaut drawing his dagger, and nimbly rushing under his adversary's arm, stabbed him through his cuirass exclaiming at the same time: "So;—do the children of your country play in this fashion?"

THE STORY OF LOUIS XI. AND THE PRIOR OF COSMO.

The prior of Cosmo, a man of singular piety, even in an age famous for its devotion, had obtained the king's permission to make a pilgrimage to the Holy Land; and so much time had elapsed since his departure, that it became the fixed belief of many, but especially of those who had any interest in so believing, that he had either died during his journey, or was held in perpetual captivity by the infidels. Among those who most pertinaciously held this opinion, was one of the king's chaplains, who had long set his eye and heart on what he willingly considered the *vacant* priory; and so frequently and forcibly did he contrive to express his conviction on this head, that the king himself began at last to consider that what was every day asserted could not very well be without foundation, and the chaplain became in consequence prior of Cosmo. Scarcely, however, had he begun to have a livly sense of his sovereign's goodness, and his own comfort, and to feel himself at home in his new dignity, when one morning, blanched with fatigue and age, and supporting his enfeebled frame on his long pilgrim's staff, the old prior himself made his appearance at the royal levee. As may be supposed, this sudden apparition produced much surprise, and a little awkwardness. Louis XI. had too high notions of royal consistency ever to undo what he had once done, whether right or wrong; while at the same time, his generous disposition would not suffer him to regard the offence of the old man's being thus inconveniently alive, as calling for any severe or immediate punishment. He therefore received him very graciously, touched as lightly as possible upon the loss of his priory, spoke of omitting no opportunity of benefitting him, in any way he might be able to point out; asked questions about the Grand Turk; and concluded by consigning him to Pilip de Comines, his secretary for the home department, who, with a most friendly squeeze of the hand, bowed him out of the apartment. The old man had unfortunately, however, some stubborn notions of right about him, which prevented his acquiescing, as readily as became a loyal subject, in the loss he had sustained, notwithstanding the very flattering manner in which it was palliated. On the contrary, he omitted no opportunity of presenting himself before the royal countenance, and requesting in earnest, but respectful terms, that his priory might be restored to him. Now not only was there a degree of provoking [illegible]cy in this conduct, but there was even an odour of treason about it; for, as Louis justly reasoned, thus to iterate his suit, was by implication to assert that without such iteration it would prove unavailing;—and what was this, but to im[illegible] the sovereign's prime attribute of justice, and thus covertly to [illegible] for his kingly office? It was upon the spur of some such reflections as those, and immediately after an interview with the importunate subject of them, that Louis, calling to his friend and minister Tristan, bad him without delay to dispose of the prior of Cosmo, that he might be no more troubled with him. Now Tristan was not only too loyal to dispute his master's will, but he had moreover that delicacy of feeling which forbad him to pry into the reasons by which it might be influenced. In his mind, the will of Heaven and that of the king were the same thing; or rather, the latter claimed a superiority over the former, in proportion as the consequences of obedience, and rebellion, in the latter case, were more sensible and more immediate than in the former. He accordingly took an opportunity of calling on the prior that same evening, whom he found, nothing aware of his approaching fate, enjoying a social hour in the company of a few particular friends. As Tristan was well known to be a favourite at court, it may be supposed he was received with the utmost politeness, and requested to take a seat at the table; an invitation he at first modestly declined; but upon being pressed, consented to take a single glass of wine; after which he requested a few moments private conversation with the prior, to whom, as soon as they were alone, he presented the royal order, together with the sack in which he was to be enclosed, and thrown into the Seine.

The next morning, as King Louis was taking the air in the Louvre garden, chatting freely with his faithful Tristan on matters concerning the welfare of his realm, and inwardly congratulating himself on being at length quit of the eternal prior, on turning suddenly the corner of an alley, to his inexpressible dismay he beheld the apparition of the old bearded suitor again crawling towords him. "Ah, traitor!" he exclaimed, turning upon Tristan, "did I not charge you to rid me of that cursed prior, and here he is again before me." "Sire," replied the terrified favourite," you charged me to rid you of the prior of Cosmo, and I went accordingly to the priory, whence I took and drowned him yesterday evening. But, gracious sir, there is no harm done by the mistake; a prior more or less can make but little difference: this evening I'll rid you of this one also." "No, no," said the king, smiling graciously, (for he was a monarch of most legitimate facetiousness,) "one prior is enough at a time. Go, old man, and take possession of your priory,—you'll now find it vacant."

POLYGAMY.

From Sir James Mackintosh's account of the Population of Bombay.—(From Thomson's Annals for December.)

One of the most curious results which these documents afford, is that relating to the proportions of the two sexes, and to the extent in which polygamy prevails in India. A philosopher, (Montesquieu) misled by travellers, too much disposed to make general inferences from a few peculiar cases, and pleased to discover a seeming solution of the repugnant systems of domestic life adopted in Europe and in Asia, supposes the polygamy of [illegible] nations to be the natural consequence of the superabundance of women produced in warm climates:—Mr. Br[illegible] attempts to support this theory by a statement of a most extraordinary nature. According to him, in Mesopotamia, Armenia and Syria, the proportion of births is two women (and a small fraction) [illegible]man; from Latakia to Sidon it is two and three-fourths to one man; from Suez to the Straits of Babelmandel the proportion is fully four to one man, which he believes holds as far as the Line, and 30° beyond it. But facts are directly opposed to this statement. By the report of Mr. Ravenshaw, contained in the [illegible]nstructive Travels of Mr. [illegible]rn, that in the [illegible]vince of Canara [illegible] 396,672, of whom the males were 206,633, the females 190,039. The same excess of males above females is, he tells us, to be found in the Barra Mahl and other parts of the peninsula where accurate enumerations have been made. The return of deaths in the island of Bombay for nearly eight years establishes the same fact with respect to the whole population, and to each of the classes which compose it.

It is well known that the Mahometans are the only class of men in India who practice polygamy to any considerable extent. Out of 20,000 Mahometans in the island of Bombay, only about 100 have two wives, and only five have three; so inconsiderable is the immediate practical result of a system which, in its principles and indirect consequences, produces more evil than perhaps any other human institution, so insignificant is the number of those for whose imagined gratification so immense a body of reasonable beings are degraded and enslaved.

It is remarkable that the only apparent superiority of the number of females is in some of the returns of the Christian congregations, where polygamy is of course unknown. It is reasonable to refer this small exception to accidental causes, which further inquiry will probably discover.

SCIENTIFIC VARIETIES.

France.—Improvement in Iron Bridges.—A memorial of some interest has been presented to the French Chamber of Deputies, on the subject of wrought iron bridges, by M. Poyet, architect to the minister of the interior and to the Chamber, and a member of "the Institute." We give an abstract of its most material passages.

"I propose to substitute for stone bridges (the enormous expence of which renders the construction of an adequate number impracticable), bridges of wrought iron, which are as strong as stone bridges, and may be built at about one-fifth of the expense. If instead of constructing these iron bridges on stone piles wood were substituted for the stone, the expense would be diminished one-half, and thus we might have ten wooden bridges for one of stone.

"The bridge which I propose, is constructed on an entire new plan, which precludes the possibility of those accidents so frequent in France and Germany, where inundations sweep away the strongest erection, because they too powerfully resist the passage of the water in strong currents, and the passage of the ice after them.

"The principal advantages of the bridge I propose, are:

"1. Great strength; each arch bearing the weight of a million of kilogrammes (984 tons 7 cwt), without the necessity of constructing abutments for the support of the last arch.

"2. The piles may be raised at the distance of thirty or forty metres (98 to 130 feet), from each other, which must of course diminish expense, and facilitate navigation.

"2. The bridge may be constructed [illegible]pedition, because the iron [illegible] in the usual way, and only a [illegible]ld is requisite for raising it. [illegible] repaired without obs[illegible] foot-path or carriage-way. [illegible]y be raised or lowered at [illegible]ving only the piles standing [illegible]ve a vast advantage on [illegible] in time of war.

"[illegible]tion of the bridge may be [illegible] be[illegible] two piles, sufficient for the passage of ships."

Switzerland.—Cast Steel superior to the English.—At a late meeting of the Helvetic "Society of Natural Sciences," which was held at St Gall, professor Pictet, of Geneva, read to the society an account of two experiments made by a committee of arts, of Geneva, on cast steel, specimens of the manufacture of Col. Fischer, of Schaffhousen. Of this manufacture other specimens also were submitted to the society, together with tools and implements of all sorts, forged of this steel, whether alone, or united to iron; and this last property was reported to be peculiar to itself, and not to be found in the cast steel manufactured in England. Many favourable certificates from the artists of Geneva, who had employed these tools, accompanied the specimens, and reported them to be superior to the English. M. Pictet also shewed two curious specimens of cast steel, chystalized in the crucible; one with contac of air, the other without. The first pret sented a rough surface; the other was much smoother, and covered with slightter ramifications, not unlike those visible in water in the state of freezing. Without pretending to give an opinion on the merits of this manufacture, we may be allowed to call the attention of our artists to the subject. We are sorry to see a preference given to any foreign production, of a description in which Great Britain has formerly excelled: and the more when we find a hint embodied in this report, that the British manufacture has deteriorated in late years. Much allowance may be made for national prejudice, and patriotic partiality; but this observation, as it affects our countrymen, is too serious to escape our notice, and ought not to escape theirs.

Feb. 20.

Diving Bell.—Mrs. Morris, the lady of Major Morris, who lately descended in the diving bell, at Plymouth, whilst under water, wrote a long letter to her father, which concluded with the following lines:

From a *belle* my dear father, you've oft had a line,
But not from a bell under water;
Just now I can only assure you I'm thine
Your *diving* affectionate daughter.

The Scriptures.—Fifty-nine editions of the Scriptures, consisting of 270,000 copies, are now printing by the Bible Society.

Digitized with financial assistance from the
Government of Maharashtra
on 28 June, 2017

PRICES CURRENT.

		Rs. Q. R.
ALKALI,	per Surat Candy 22 md.	8 0 00
ALMONDS,	per Surat md. of 44 seers	4 0 00
ANCHORS,	per cwt.	20 0 00
ARRACK, Columbo,	per Gallon	60 3 00
In Bond,		
BEER, Hodgson's,	per hhd.	150 0 0
BEETLENUT, white Malay,	per S. Cd. of 21 mds.	50 0 00
Malabar White,	Bombay Candy.	45 0 00
Red,		55 0 00
BENJAMIN, 1 sort,	per Surat md. of 40 seers or 37½ lb.	20 0 00
Ditto Europe market,	Ditto ditto,	30 0 00
BOTTLES,	per dozen	2.0 00
BRIMSTONE,	per Surat Candy. of 22 mds.	60 0 00
Stick, Europe	Ditto Ditto	90 0 00
CAMPHOR, China,	per S. md. of 42 seers	26 0 00
CANVAS, Europe, No. 1 to 4,	per bolt.	28 0 00
" 5 to 8,	" "	
CANVAS, Bengal,		11 0 00
Ditto Twine,		
CARDAMUMS, Malabar Europe. M.	per Surat md. of 42 seers	65 0 00
CASSIA, China,	per pound	00 2 50
Sumatra,		none
Buds,		
Malabar,		
CLOVES, Eastern,	per Surat md. of 42 seers	65 0 00
Bourbon,	no demand	62 0 00
COCHINEAL, good,	per pound.	14 2 00
COFFEE, Mocha,	per Surat md.	20 0 00
Bourbon,		none
Java,		none
Rajapore,		16 0 80
Cheendiva,		00 0 00
Cadavie,	Cd. of 21 Md.	57 0 00
Ceylon,		32 0 00
COPPER, Sheathing	per Cwt.	00 0 00
Plate,	" "	34 0 00
Bolts,	" "	66 0 00
Japan,	" "	66 0 00
Persian,	per Surat mound	21 0 00
COPPERAH,	Bombay candy 22 mds	38 0 00
COPPERAS, Mocha,	per Surat maund	3 0 00
Brazil,	" "	2 0 00
CORDAGE,	per cwt.	30 0 00
Patent,	"	
COTTON. Ahmood,	per Surat	
Ditto Toomil,	of 2 mds	270 0 00
Bownaghur,	or 7	00 0 00
Ditto Toomil,	nomi	000 0 00
Limree Wudwan,	non	000 0 00
Ditto Toomil,		000 0 00
Kutch,		000 0 00
Ditto Toomil,		000 0 00
Mangrole & Pore	none	000 0 00
Rajapore,		230 0 00
CUTCH,	per Surat	7 0 00
CUMMIN, Seed,	per Su	
DAMMER, Malacca		
Ditto boiled		
ELEPHANTS TEETH, 1st sort,	Surat maund	65 0 00
2d ditto,	"	50 0 00
3d ditto,	"	40 0 00
GALL NUTS, E. M.	per Surat maund	30 0 00
GHEE, Caranchy,	per Bombay maund	10 0 00
GINGER, Bengal,	per Surat Cy of 22 mds. or 821 lbs.	40 0 00
GRAM, Surat	per Cy. of 8 Parah	25 2 00
Bownagur, & Goga,	" "	26 0 00
GUM, Animi, garbled,	per Surat maund	12 0 00
Arabic,	per Surat Candy	120 0 00
Gamboge,	lb.	1 0 00
Galbanum,		
Olibanum,	Surat Candy	114 0 00
Myrrh,	per Surat maund	15 0 00
GUNPOWDER,	" per lb.	2 0 00
GUNNEE, Patts,	per 100	11 0 00
Ditto Bags,		12 0 00
Ditto Twine,		
HEMP, Koncan,	per Bombay Candy	60 0 00
Ghauty,	per Ditto	55 0 00
Northern,	per Surat Candy	50 0 00
HINGRA, Europe Market,	per Surat Md. of 44 seers	11 0 00
INDIGO Bengal, Europe Market,	per S. md.	80 0 00
IRON, Swedish Square,	per Surat candy	57 0 00
Ditto Flat,	" "	57 0 00
English Square,	" "	40 0 00
Ditto Flat,	" "	40 0 00
Ditto Bolt,	" "	41 0 00
Nails 2 a 3 Inch,	"	
4 a 10,	"	per cwt.
Hoops,	"	per cwt. 9 0 00
Kentledge,	"	per cwt. 3 2 00
LEAD, Pig ditto,	Rs. "	per cwt. 10 0 00
Sheet	" "	10 0 00
Red,	" "	11 0 00
White	" "	14 0 00
China,	" "	13 0 00

LINSEED OIL, in Jar	none per	0 0 2
MACE, good,	per pound	2 3 00
MUHJEET	Surat md.	
Mocha,	" "	7 0 00
Bussorah,	" "	6 0 00
NAILS, Copper,	per cwt.	64 0 00
Ditto Brass,	Ditto	45 0 00
NUTMEGS,	per lb.	2 0 50
OIL, Cocoanut, 1 sort	per Bombay md.	4 2 00
Ditto Jengely,	Ditto ditto	5 1 00
PADDY,	per Moora 25 to	35 0 00
PAINTS, best white mixed,	" per B. md	7 0 00
Black	" "	7 0 00
Green	" "	30 0 00
Yellow	" "	6 0 00
Red	" "	6 0 00
Blue,	" "	16 0 00
PEPPER, Malabar,	per Bombay candy	140 0 00
Bhatcole,		142 0 00
Eastern,	"	140 0 00
PEEPUR,	per S. maund	6 0 00
Mool,	per ditto	6 1 00
PITCH,	" per barrel	15 0 00
PROVISIONS Irish,	per Tierce	80 0 00
Bengal		70 0 00
PUTCHOCK,	Surat maund	13 2 00
QUICKSILVER,	Rs. per Surat maund	32 0 00
RICE, Bengal 1 sort,	per Bag	8 0 00
Ditto unboiled 2 do.	do. do.	7 0 00
Ditto Moongy,	do. do.	5 2 00
Ditto Cargo,		5 0 00
SAFFRON, Free of Oil,	per pound	30 0 00
Mocha,		25 0 00
SAGO,	per Surat maund	2 0 00
SALAMONIAC,	Surat maund	21 0 00
SALT,	per rash of 40 tons	120 0 00
Rock,	per Surat maund	
SALT PETRE,	per Bag	18 0 00
SANDAL WOOD, good,	per Bombay candy	155 0 00
SHELL, M. Pearl	Cwt.	13 0 00
SILK, Nankeen,	per pucka seer	16 0 00
Ditto, Canton, 1 sort	15 seers to a B'bay md.	15 0 00
Ditto do. 2	do. do.	14 0 00
Ditto do. 3	do. do.	13 0 00
Bengal, Bannock 1 sort		12 0 00
SPIRITS, Brandy	" per gallon	3 0 00
Hollands	per ditto	2 2 00
In Casks,	none	
Bengal Rum, in bond,	per Gallon	1 2 00
STEEL, in Tubs,	" per cwt.	10 2 00
Bundle,	" "	11 0 00
STICK LAC, Bengal,	per Surat maund.	6 0 00
SUGAR, Bengal real 1 sort,	per Bag	25 0 00
Ditto,	2 do. do. do.	22 0 00
Ditto Batavia in Cannister,	per md. 41½ seers	none
Ditto China in Chest,	per Surat md. of 41 seers	5 2 50
Ditto 2 sort,		5 1 00
Ditto 3 sort,		4 0 00
Candy Chinchu,	per Surat md of 48½ seers	10 0 00
do. Canton	do. do.	8 1 00
	do. do.	7 2 00
Ditto 3 sort,		7 0 00
TAR, Stockholm	per " Barrel	30 0 00
TERRA Japonica,	per Bom Cy.	40 0 00
Ghautee,	"	80 0 00
Pegue,	" Surat Candy	none 00
TIN PLATES.	" per " box	20 0 00
in large slab,	per S. md. 40 seers	12 0 00
TINCALL,		
Borax,	Surat maund.	13 0 00
TURPENTINE,	" per " barrel	
Spirits,	none per " gallon	0 0 0
TURMERIC, Bengal, none	per Surat Candy	32 0 0
TUTENAGUE,	per Surat maund	10 2 0
VERDIGREASE,	per Surat maund	28 0 00
VERMILLION, China,	per paper	1 1 00
VITRIOL, Blue,	per Surat maund	19 0 00
WAX, Bees,	per Bombay maund	16 0 00
WINE, Claret, English,	per " dozen	40 0 00
Port,	" "	18 0 00
Madeira, 1 sort,	" per " pipe	800 0 00
WHEAT, Jumboosier,	per Cd. of 8 Parah	55 0 00
Ditto Red,		34 0 00
Hansia, White,		38 0 00
Rajapoor,		32 0 00
Bengal	per Bag	6 0 00
Spanish Dollars,	per 100	222 2 00
German Crowns,	per 100	215 0 00
Venetians,	per 100	498 0 00
Gubbas,	per 100	480 0 00

Freight to England, Loose Freight	None.
To China,	None.
To Bengal,	None.

Of Canvass, Cordage, Tar, and some other articles the Retail prices are inserted, as Whole sales of these commodities occur but seldom.

Our Quotations mostly remain as but little is doing in our market; in our Staple Commodity nothing.